RNI No. **KARBIL/2001/47147**

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪತ್ರ

ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾದುದು

ಸಂಪುಟ ೧೪೮ Volume 148	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ಗುರುವಾರ, ಮೇ ೯, ೨೦೧೩ (ವೈಶಾಖ ೧೯, ಶಕ ವರ್ಷ ೧೯೩೫) Bangalore, Thursday, May 9, 2013 (Vaishakha 19, Shaka Varsha 1935)	ಸಂಚಿಕೆ ೧೯ Issue 19

ಭಾಗ ೩

ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆಯಾ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆಗಳು

IN THE COURT OF COMMISSIONER FOR WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BIDAR

No. LOB/WCA/Cr-No. 02/013, Dated: 08/01/013

Applicants : **V/s** **Respondents:**

1) Smt. Reshma W/o Late Nabisab
Age: 24 years occ: Household
R/o Village Jambagi Tq Aurad
Dist Bidar & two others

1) Shaik Moiz Proprietor of Samreen Trans,
H.No. 23-2-164 Moghalpura, Opposite Nayab function plaza Lane, Hyd-500064.
2) M/s. Bajaj Allianz Gen-Ins, Com.Ltd., WIE Plaza, Airport Road, Yerwad, Pune,
With its Policy and servicing office at PNR/SSV, Complex 304, Plot No, A-13, Rukminipuram, A.S. Road nagar Hyd- Represented by its authorised officer.

PROCLAMATION

Smt. Reshma W/o. Late Nabisab R/o. Jambgi Tq, Aurad, have/has filed Application in this court claiming compensation stating that Late. Nabisab was working as Driver under Respondent No.01 he met with an accident arising out of and during the course of employment as a result he died on, 21/3/2012.

Wherefore, it is hereby notified for the information of these concerned that other dependents if any may file their claim application and objections within 30 days from the date of publication of this proclamation, if no applications on objections are received within the specified date the court will proceeded further in the matter.

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Commissioner for Workmen's
Compensation, Bidar

IN THE COURT OF 2ND FTC COURT, BANGALORE CITY

It is hereby notified to the public that the Central Police Station, Bangalore city have seized the following vehicles as unclaimed and such vehicles are lying in the Police Station as unclaimed so far. Hence the owners of the properties & vehicles may put their claim one month from the date of this publication.

Bangalore City **2ND FTC Bangalore city.**

List of unclaimed vehicles are lying in Central Police Station, Bangalore city which have been seized under cases.

SL. No.	CR.No & P.F.No	VEHICLE & REG No	ENGINE.NO	CHASSIS NO
01	85/2003 P.F.NO 32/2003	YAMAHA RX-100 KA-02-Q-7851	1L5075937	97AIL5075937

Bangalore City
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2ND FTC,
Bangalore City

IN THE COURT OF HON'BLE 6TH ADITIONAL CHIEF METROPOLITAN MAGISTRATE, BANGALORE CITY.

It hereby notified to the public that the Adugodi Police station, Bangalore city have seized the following vehicles as unclaimed and such vehicles are lying in the police Station as unclaimed so far, I Hence the Owner of Properties {vehicles} may put their claim one month from the date of publication.

Bangalore City

Dated : 05-02-2013

6th A C M Magistrate,
Bangalore City.

List of the seized vehicles are lying in the Adugodi Police Station, Bangalore city which have been seized under C.miss

SL No.	C.MIS No.	VEHICLE NAME AND No.	COLOR	ENGINE No.	CHASSIS No.
1	53/2010	T.V.S. VICTOR KA03 EU7698	BLACK	OFIB51492835	MD625AF1152P72253-
2	54/2010	SUZUKI SUMARAI NIL	BLACK	7712M979457	7712F932740
3	469/11	HERO HONDA SPLENDOR TN-07, AA-6337	BLACK	03F20C49489	--
4	11/12	YAMAHA 135 KA-03H-2593	BLACK		160316902
5	12/12	KAVASAKI BAJAJ KA-22J-3444	BLACK	36M95B17448	80F95B14221
6	13/12	SUZUKI SAMURAI KA-03R-6684	BLACK	7604M677158	7604F632610
7	14/12	YAMAHA GRU-1796	BLACK	ILIG45003	1046030
8	15/12	SUZUKI MAX- CKL-4655	BLACK	3607M081724	3607F75580
9	16/12	HONDA MARVEL KA-15E-7836	BLACK	015312KIEDJ	KIFDJ0177
10	17/12	TVS MOPED CAO-9334	GREEN		148010272068101
11	18/12	TVS XL heavy duty KA-04EC-68	GREEN	P1202M539271	P302F547710
12	19/12	BAJAJ CHETAK CAX-3591	GREY	05E347818	05C317752
13	20/12	KAVASAKI BAJAJ KL-03, B-2866	BLACK	51M95151647	31F95L48844
14	23/12	HONDACTIVA KA-05EH-5814	BLACK	NIEUA255981	NIFVA252940
15	24/12	BAJAJ CHETAK KA-01E-2377	GREY	E06DA321938	--
16	25/12	BAJAJ CHETAK KA-05Q-1669	LIGHT GREEN	60F94J12185	94J12185
17	36/12	BAJAJ CHETAK KA-05E-3366	GREEN	06E1125201	06C108873
18	39/12	BAJAJ CHETAK CKS-3485	GREY	06E953475	--
19	-do-	YAMAHA RX KA-03EA-1219	BLACK	4T0522681	04T522681
20	40/12	SUZUKI SAMURAI CAQ-9627	WHITE	3412M631816	BE11A05642
21	-do-	YAMAHA MP-20M-2939	RED	1L1511017	95DIL511147
22	42/12	BAJAJ CHETAK KA-22J-6688	GREY		05695165890
23	-do-	BAJAJ CHETAK KA-02, R-8325	GREY	9366110	899708
24	44/12	SUJUKI SAMURAI KA-19L-2504	BLACK	7008M773939	008F721663
25	Cimis No.45/12	TVS XL KA-05, EN-6137	GREEN	P3306F78875	P1306M785090
26	47/12	KENETIC HONDA KA-03R-5552	BLACK	619291NIEMH	NIFMLI656007
27	48/12	BAJAJ PULSER KA-03EM-782	RED	DHGBKK80429	DHVBAK80706
28	49/12	SUZUKI SHOGUN KA-05Q-5801	BLACK	8504M545101	803045502037
29	50/12	BAJAJ PULSER KA-01EB-1524	SILVER	DHGBML09365	MD2DDHDH22MC
30	51/12	BAJAJ CHETAK KA-01 H-4113	BULE	MO6DC189797	F06DC130696
31	52/12	BAJAJ CHETAK KA-05 EF-3885	BLUE	CDEBGH0951	06CBGH36751

SL No.	C.MIS No.	VEHICLE NAME AND No.	COLOR	ENGINE No.	CHASSIS No.
32	54/12	HERO HONDA PASSION AP-28 L-8344	BLACK	04GO8M56722	04GD9C5579
33	55/12	KINETIC HONDA KA-05J-1236	WHITE	293416NIEHG	
34	56/12	BAJAJ CHETAK KA-01L-3098	BLUE	35M96J83676	
35	57/12	BAJAJ CHETAK KA-02 E-474	GREEN	W06B113456	W0601138569
36	58/12	KINETIC HONDA KA-05, S-2052	BLUE	NIEMH665728	
37	60/12	BAJAJ CHETAK KA-03, J-2811	GREY	M060C230112	F06DE235880
38	61/12	BAJAJ CHETAK KA-04 J-495	GREY	M06DE218983	F06E235451
39	65/12	BAJAJ CHETAK KA-04 X-8587	GREEN	CDPBGB48489	D6BBGB53143
40	66/12	TVS XL KA-05 EY-851	GREEN	0D1P41295285	MD621BDE154183
41	71/12	TVS SCOOTY KA-05 X-3298	GREEN	K98CM174240	
42	-do-	KINETIC HONDA KA-05 EA-84	BLACK	153438NIETA	
43	72/12	KINETIC HONDA CKJ-4488	SILVER	715088NIEML	
44	3/12	TVS SCOOTY KA-01 R 1265	RED	KA99EM29199	
45	-do-	TVS SCOOTY KA-01 S-9137	GREEN	KO1LMC49588	
46	88/12	TVS WEGO KL-07BQ-6492	BLACK	0G4BB1110361	
47	89/12	TVS SCOOTY KA-04 ER-1535	RED	063H62191424	
48	104/12	BAJAJ CT 100 KA-03 EQ 4430	BLACK	DUM6LH49128	DUFDLH663863
49	116/12	BAJAJ PULSAR KA-03 EG- 2571	BLUE	JCGBIH27384	MD2DHJCZZTCH27405
50	118/2012	BAJAJ C.T.100 NIL	BLACK	DHGBMF95377	DSII,F 82163
51	119/2012	HERO HONDA KA-04J7976	BLACK	93E10510560	-
52	120/12012	YAMAHA ENTICER KA-02EF 5675	BLACK	SUSOO5123	02HSUS005128
53	121/2012	YAMAH CK09323	BLACK BLACK	ID1049445	ILI049445

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6th A C M Magistrate,
Bangalore.

COMMISSIONER OF COMMERCIAL TAXES DEPARTMENT

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMISSIONER OF COMMERCIAL TAXES, (KARNATAKA), BANGALORE-CLARIFICATION UNDER SECTION 59(4) OF THE KARNATAKA VALUE ADDED TAX ACT, 2003.

Sub: KVAT Act, 2003- Clarification under Section 59(4) regarding the rate of tax applicable on 'Flour Milling Pulveriser'-reg.

Ref : Application dated: 20-10-2012 of Sri Shaji K.N., Proprietor, M/s. Lakshmi Machineries, Bangalore. (TIN 29330739601)

In the application cited above of Sri Shaji K.N., Proprietor, M/s. Lakshmi Machineries, No.846/2, SRS Bus Stop, Tumkur Road, Peenya 1st Stage, Bangalore-560058 has sought clarification regarding the rate of tax application on 'Flour Milling Pulveriser'.

2. Section 59(4) of the Karnataka Value Added Tax Act, 2003 empowers the Commissioner of Commercial Taxes to clarify the rate of tax payable under the Act, if he considers it necessary or expedient so to do, for the purpose of maintaining uniformity in the work of assessments and collection of revenue. It is examined and found that the clarification requested by the petitioner is within the scope of the aforesaid provision and it is necessary that the clarification be issued for the purpose of maintaining uniformity in the work of assessments and collection of revenue.

3. Hence the following clarification is issued.

CLARIFICATION NO.CLR.CR.141/12-13, DATED: 23-01-2013

It is clarified that 'Flour Milling Pulveriser' is liable to tax at 14.5% from 01-08-2012 under Section 4(1)(b)(iii) of the Karnataka Value Added Tax Act,2003.

P.R. 150 **YOGENDRA TRIPATHI**
SC-100 Commissioner of Commercial Taxes (Karnataka), Bangalore

COMMISSIONER OF COMMERCIAL TAXES DEPARTMENT

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMISSIONER OF COMMERCIAL TAXES, (KARNATAKA), BANGALORE-CLARIFICATION UNDER SECTION 12 (7) OF THE KARNATAKA TAX ON ENTRY OF GOODS ACT, 1979

Sub : KTEG Act, 1979 – clarification of rate of tax on unmanufactured tobacco – reg.

Ref : Application dated: 28-09-2012 of Sri Vittal A.Nayak, Proprietor of M/s Mahadevi Enterprises, Udupi- TIN 29280748989.

In the application cited above, Sri Vittal A.Nayak, proprietor of M/S Mahadevi Enterprises, Mythri Complex, Udupi- 576 101 has sought clarification regarding the rate of entry tax on unmanufactured tobacco.

2. Section 12(7) of the Karnataka Tax on Entry of Goods Act, 1979 empowers the Commissioner of Commercial Taxes to clarify the rate of tax payable under the Act, if he considers it necessary or expendient so to do, for the purpose of maintaining uniformity in the work assessments and collection of revenue. It is examined and found that the clarification requested by the petitioner is within the scope of the aforesaid provision and it is necessary that the clarification be issued for the purpose of maintaining uniformity in the work of assessments and collection of revenue.

3. Hence, the following clarification is issued.

CLARIFICATION NO. KTEG/CLR/CR-12/2012-13, DATED: 02-02-2013

It is clarified that 'unmanufactured tobacco' in sachets is liable to entry tax at 2% with effect from 01-04-2010 in terms of Notification No.FD 86 CSL 10, dated: 31-03-2010.

P.R. 151 **YOGENDRA TRIPATHI**
SC-100 Commissioner of Commercial Taxes (Karnataka), Bangalore

ಜೆ.ಎಂ.ಎಫ್.ಸಿ. 1ನೇ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯ, ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ.

ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: 01/2013, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 08.02.2013.

ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರಿಗೆ ಈ ಮೂಲಕ ಪ್ರಚರಪಡಿಸುವುದೇನೆಂದರೆ, ಜೆ.ಎಂ.ಎಫ್.ಸಿ. 1ನೇ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯ, ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಲೇವಾರಿಯಾದ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜಪ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಈ ಕೆಳಕಾಣಿಸಿದ ವಾಹನಗಳು ವಾರಸುದಾರರು ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಹಾಗೇ ಇದ್ದು, ಸದರಿಯವುಗಳ ವಾರಸುದಾರರು ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಇದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆ ಹೊರಡಿಸಿದ ಒಂದು ತಿಂಗಳ ಒಳಗಾಗಿ ಸೂಕ್ತ ದಾಖಲಾತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಜರುಪಡಿಸಿ ವಶಕ್ಕೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಯಾರು ವಾರಸುದಾರರು ಬಾರದೇ ಹೋದಲ್ಲಿ ಸದರಿ ವಾಹನಗಳನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಟ್ಟುಗೋಲು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುವುದು.

ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ಮೊಕದ್ದಮೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ಪಿ.ಆರ್. ನಂಬರು ಮತ್ತು ಪಿ.ಎಫ್. ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ, ದಿನಾಂಕ	ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ಇಂಜಿನ್ ಮತ್ತು ಚಾಸಿಸ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ
1	ಸಿ.ಸಿ. ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: 993/2008 ಗುನ್ನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: 52/2008 ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಠಾಣೆ, ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ. ಕಲಂ. 279, 337 ಅಫ್ ಐಪಿಸಿ.	ಪಿ.ಆರ್. 97/2008, ಪಿ.ಎಫ್.ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: 32/2008 ದಿನಾಂಕ: 24.04.2008.	ಕೆಎ–17–ಜೆ–4538 ನೇ ಬಜಾಜ್ ಚೇತಕ್ ಸ್ಕೂಟರ್	––
2	ಸಿ.ಸಿ. ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: 886/2008 ಗುನ್ನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: 80/2007 ವಿದ್ಯಾನಗರ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಠಾಣೆ, ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ. ಕಲಂ. 98 ಕೆ.ಪಿ. ಆಕ್ಟ್	ಪಿ.ಆರ್. 14/2009, ಪಿ.ಎಫ್.ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: 32/2007 ದಿನಾಂಕ: 06.08.2007.	(2) ಒಂದು ಕಪ್ಪು ಬಣ್ಣದ ಹಿರೋ ಹೊಂಡಾ ಸ್ಪೆಂಡರ್ ಮೋಟಾರ್ ಸೈಕಲ್ ನಂಬರ್ ಪ್ಲೇಟ್ ಇಲ್ಲ. (3) ಒಂದು ಕಪ್ಪು ಬಣ್ಣದ ಹಿರೋ ಹೊಂಡಾ ಸಿಡಿ–100 ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್. ಎಂದು ಇದ್ದು ಕೆ–05–ಎಲ್–4727.	(1) ಇಂಜಿನ್ ನಂಬರ್ ಚಾಸಿ ನಂಬರ್ ಅಳಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಕಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತಿದೆ. (2) ಇಂಜಿನ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: 94-F-10E-06874, ಚಾಸಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: 94-F-12F-04586.

3	ಸಿ.ಸಿ. ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: 414/2007 ಗುನ್ನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: 128/2006 ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಠಾಣೆ, ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ. ಕಲಂ. 465 ಆಫ್ ಐ.ಪಿ.ಸಿ. ಮತ್ತು ಕಲಂ. 98 ಕೆ.ಪಿ. ಆಕ್ಟ್.	ಪಿ.ಆರ್. 117/2008, ಪಿ.ಎಫ್.ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: 40/2006 ದಿನಾಂಕ: 28.06.2006. ಮತ್ತು ಪಿ.ಎಫ್. ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: 41/2006 ದಿನಾಂಕ: 28.06.2006.	ಕೆಎ–17–ಎಲ್–346ನೇ ಸುಜುಕಿ ಸಮುರಾಯ್ ಮೋಟಾರ್ ಬೈಕ್. ಕೆಎ–16–ಕೆ–8529 ನೇ ಟಿವಿಎಸ್ ವಿಕ್ಟರ್ ಮೋಟಾರ್ ಬೈಕ್.	ಚಾಸಿ ನಂಬರ್ ಕಂಡುಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಇಂಜಿನ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: 7704M840322, ಇಂಜಿನ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: N3204, M078068, ಮತ್ತು ಚಾಸಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: N3204, F-077710.

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ಜೆ.ಎಂ.ಎಫ್.ಸಿ. 1ನೇ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯ,
ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ.

ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಇಲಾಖೆ

ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಕಮೀಷನರ್‌ರವರ ಕಛೇರಿ,
ನಂ.1, ಇನ್ ಫೆಂಟ್ರಿ ರಸ್ತೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ.

ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ. 02/ಅಸೂ/ಅಸಿಪಿ/ಸಂವಿ/2013, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 11–02–2013

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ ಕಬ್ಬನ್ ಪಾರ್ಕ್ ಸಂಚಾರ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಠಾಣಾ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯ ಕೆ.ಆರ್. ವೃತ್ತವು ಹೃದಯಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದು ನಗರ ನಾನಾ ಭಾಗಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ವೃತ್ತವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ವೃತ್ತವು ದಿನದ 24 ಗಂಟೆಯೂ ಅಧಿಕ ವಾಹನ ಸಂಚಾರ ಒತ್ತಡದಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಹಿತಾದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಸುಗಮವಾಗಿ ಪಾದಚಾರಿಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ವಾಹನ ಸಂಚಾರ ಸಾಗಲು ಈ ವೃತ್ತದಲ್ಲಿ ನೂತನವಾಗಿ ಸ್ವಯಂಚಾಲಿತ ಸಿಗ್ನಲ್ ದೀಪವನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸಲಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ವೃತ್ತದಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಹನಗಳು ಇನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಗಮವಾಗಿ ಸಾಗಲು ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಕೆ.ಆರ್. ವೃತ್ತದಿಂದ ಸೆಂಟ್ರಲ್ ಲೈಬ್ರರಿ ಜಂಕ್ಷನ್ ವರೆಗೆ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಜಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ದ್ವಿಮುಖ ಸಂಚಾರ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾರ್ಪಡಿಸಿ ಏಕ ಮುಖ ಸಂಚಾರ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರುವುದು ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಇದಲ್ಲದೆ, ಕಬ್ಬನ್‌ಪಾರ್ಕ್ ಒಳಭಾಗದ ರಸ್ತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿದ್ದಲಿಂಗಯ್ಯ ವೃತ್ತ ಮತ್ತು ಹಡ್ಸನ್ ವೃತ್ತದಿಂದ ಬಂದಂತಹ ವಾಹನಗಳಿಗೆ ಪರ್ಯಾಯ ಮಾರ್ಗವಾಗಿ ಕೆ.ಆರ್. ವೃತ್ತದ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಹೋಗಲು ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಸೆಂಟ್ರಲ್ ಲೈಬ್ರೆರಿ ಜಂಕ್ಷನ್‌ನಿಂದ ಡಾ: ಬಿ.ಆರ್. ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್ ರಸ್ತೆಯ ವರೆಗೆ ರಸ್ತೆಯ ಎರಡೂ ಬದಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಹನ ನಿಲುಗಡೆಯನ್ನು ನಿಷೇಧಿಸುವುದು ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಕಲಂ 115 ಮೋಟಾರ್ ವಾಹನ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ 1988 ಹಾಗೂ ಕಲಂ 3 ಟ್ರಾಫಿಕ್ ಕಂಟ್ರೋಲ್ ಆಕ್ಟ್ 1960ರ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ನನಗೆ ಪ್ರದತ್ತವಾದ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಚಲಾಯಿಸಿ ಬಿ.ಜಿ. ಜ್ಯೋತಿಪ್ರಕಾಶ್ ಮಿರ್ಜಿ, ಐಪಿಎಸ್. ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಕಮೀಷನರ್, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ ಆದ ನಾನು ಕಬ್ಬನ್ ಪಾರ್ಕ್ ಸಂಚಾರ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಠಾಣಾ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಏಕಮುಖ ಸಂಚಾರ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಹಾಗೂ ವಾಹನ ನಿಲುಗಡೆ ನಿಷೇಧ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡಂತೆ ಮಾರ್ಪಾಡುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರಲು ಆದೇಶಿಸಿರುತ್ತೇನೆ.

1. ಶೇಷಾದ್ರಿ ರಸ್ತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೆಂಟ್ರಲ್ ಲೈಬ್ರೆರಿ ಜಂಕ್ಷನ್‌ನಿಂದ ಕೆ.ಆರ್. ವೃತ್ತದ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಇರುವ ದ್ವಿಮುಖ ಸಂಚಾರ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆ.ಆರ್. ವೃತ್ತದಿಂದ ಸೆಂಟ್ರಲ್ ಲೈಬ್ರೆರಿ ಜಂಕ್ಷನ್‌ವರೆಗೆ ಪಶ್ಚಿಮದಿಂದ ಪೂರ್ವದ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಸಾಗುವ ಸಂಚಾರವನ್ನು ಯಥಾಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ವಿರುದ್ಧ ದಿಕ್ಕಿನ ಸಂಚಾರವನ್ನು ಅಂದರೆ ಪೂರ್ವದಿಂದ ಪಶ್ಚಿಮದ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಸೆಂಟ್ರಲ್ ಲೈಬ್ರೆರಿ ಜಂಕ್ಷನ್‌ನಿಂದ ಕೆ.ಆರ್. ವೃತ್ತದ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಸಂಚರಿಸುವ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಮಾದರಿಯ ವಾಹನಗಳ ಸಂಚಾರವನ್ನು ನಿಷೇಧಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ವಾಹನಗಳು ಸೆಂಟ್ರಲ್ ಲೈಬ್ರೆರಿ ಜಂಕ್ಷನ್‌ನಿಂದ ಎನ್.ಜಿ.ಓ. ಕಛೇರಿ ಮುಂದೆ ಎಡ ತಿರುವು ಪಡೆದು ಎಂ.ಎಸ್. ಬಿಲ್ಡಿಂಗ್ ಮುಂಭಾಗದ ಮೂಲಕ ಡಾ: ಬಿ.ಆರ್. ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್ ರಸ್ತೆ ಸೇರಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಕೆ.ಆರ್. ವೃತ್ತಕ್ಕೆ ತಲುಪಲು ಅನುವು ಮಾಡಕೊಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.

2. ಕಬ್ಬನ್‌ಪಾರ್ಕ್ ಒಳಭಾಗದ ರಸ್ತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೆಂಟ್ರಲ್ ಲೈಬ್ರೆರಿ ಜಂಕ್ಷನ್‌ನಿಂದ ಡಾ: ಬಿ.ಆರ್. ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್ ರಸ್ತೆಯವರೆಗೆ (ಎನ್.ಜಿ.ಓ ಕಛೇರಿ ಮುಂಭಾಗದ ರಸ್ತೆ) ರಸ್ತೆಯ ಎರಡೂ ಬದಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಹನಗಳ ನಿಲುಗಡೆಯನ್ನು ನಿಷೇಧಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಅಂತೆಯೇ ಕಲಂ 116 ಮೋಟಾರ್ ವಾಹನ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ 1988 ಹಾಗೂ ಕಲಂ 4 ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಟ್ರಾಫಿಕ್ ಕಂಟ್ರೋಲ್ ಆಕ್ಟ್ 1960 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರದತ್ತವಾದ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ಏಕ ಮುಖ ಸಂಚಾರ ಹಾಗೂ ವಾಹನ ನಿಲುಗಡೆ ನಿಷೇಧದ ಸಂಚಾರ ಮಾರ್ಪಾಡುಗಳನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಬೇಕಾದ ಅಗತ್ಯ ಸೂಚನಾ ಫಲಕಗಳನ್ನು ಸೂಕ್ತ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಳವಡಿಸಲು ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಆದೇಶಿಸಿರುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಈ ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ದಿನಾಂಕ: 12–02–2013 ರಿಂದ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬರುವಂತೆ ಆದೇಶಿಸಿರುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಈ ಆದೇಶವನ್ನು ನಾನು ಈ ದಿವಸ ಅಂದರೆ ದಿನಾಂಕ: 11–02–2013 ರಂದು ನನ್ನ ಸಹಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮುದ್ರೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ನೀಡಿರುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಬಿ.ಜಿ. ಜ್ಯೋತಿಪ್ರಕಾಶ್ ಮಿರ್ಜಿ
ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಕಮೀಷನರ್,
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ.

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ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರ ನಷ್ಟ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಆಯುಕ್ತರವರ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯ, ಉಪ–ವಿಭಾಗ–1, ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ

ಸಂ.ಕಾಅಬ–1/ಕಾನಪ/ಸಿಆರ್–06/2013/3108, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 02–02–2013

ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರು		ಪ್ರತಿವಾದಿಗಳು
1) ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ. ವಿಶಾಲ @ ವಿಶಾಲಾಕ್ಷಿ ಗಂಡ ದಿ॥ ಬಸವರಾಜ, ವಯಸ್ಸು 25 ವರ್ಷ, (ಮೃತನ ಹೆಂಡತಿ) 2) ಕುಮಾರ. ಸುಮಿತ್ರ ತಂದೆ ಬಸವರಾಜ, ವಯಸ್ಸು 3 ವರ್ಷ. 3) ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಕಮಲಮ್ಮ ಗಂಡ ದಿ॥ ವೀರೇಶ, (ಮೃತನ ತಾಯಿ) ವಾಸ ಸೋಮಸಮುದ್ರ ಗ್ರಾಮ, ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ.	ವಿರುದ್ಧ	1) ಶ್ರೀ ಅಶೋಕ ಕುಮಾರ್ ತಂದೆ ಕೆ. ಪರಶುರಾಮ ರಾವ್. ವಯಸ್ಸು 45 ವರ್ಷ, ಮಾಲೀಕರು ಆಟೋ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೆಎ–34/ಎ2235, ವಾಸ–ವಾರ್ಡ್ ನಂ–13, ಮೂರಾರಿ ಬಿಲ್ಡಿಂಗ್ ಹಿಂಭಾಗ, ದೇವಿ ನಿವಾಸ ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ. 2) ದಿ॥ ಡಿವಿಜಿನಲ್ ಮ್ಯಾನೇಜರ್ ಮೆ॥ ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಇನ್‌ಶ್ಯೂರೆನ್ಸ್ ಕಂಪನಿ, ಲಿಮಿಟೆಡ್., ಕೆ.ಸಿ. ರಸ್ತೆ ಎದುರುಗಡೆ ರಾಧಿಕ ಟಾಕೀಸ್ ಹತ್ತಿರ, ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ.

: ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆ :

ಈ ಮೇಲೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ (1 ರಿಂದ 3) ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರು ಮೃತನ ವಾರಸುದಾರರಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಮೃತ ಬಸವರಾಜ, 1ನೇ ಪ್ರತಿವಾದಿಗಳ ವಾಹನದಲ್ಲಿ ಚಾಲಕನಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆಂದು ದಿನಾಂಕ: 09–02–2012 ರಂದು ಅಪಘಾತಕ್ಕೀಡಾಗಿ ಮೃತಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾನೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿ ತಾವು ಮೃತನ ವಾರಸುದಾರರು ಹಾಗೂ ಅವಲಂಬಿತರೆಂದು ನಷ್ಟ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಕೋರಿ ದಾವಾ ಅರ್ಜಿಯನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಈ ಸಂಬಂಧವಾಗಿ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರಿಗೂ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಕರಿಗೂ ತಿಳಿಯಪಡಿಸುವುದೇನೆಂದರೆ ಮೃತನ ವಾರಸುದಾರರು, ಅವಲಂಬಿತರು ಎಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಬೇರೆ ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಕೋರುವುದಾದರೆ ಅಂಥವರು ಈ ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆಯನ್ನು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಹೊರವಲಯ ಮುದ್ರಣಾಲಯ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಹಾಗೂ ಈ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯದ ನಾಮಫಲಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿದ 30 ದಿನಗಳೊಳಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಆಕ್ಷೇಪಣೆಗಳೇನಾದರೂ ಇದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು, ಅವಧಿ ಮೀರಿ ಬಂದ ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಮತ್ತು
ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ನಷ್ಟ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಆಯುಕ್ತರು
ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ಉಪ ವಿಭಾಗ–1, ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ.

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ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರ ನಷ್ಟ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಆಯುಕ್ತರವರ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯ,
ಉಪ–ವಿಭಾಗ–1, ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ

ಸಂ.ಕಾಅಬ–1/ಕಾನಪ/ಸಿಆರ್–03/2013/3111, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 01–02–2013

ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರು		ಪ್ರತಿವಾದಿಗಳು
1) ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ. ಹೊನ್ನೂರ್ ಬೀ ಗಂಡ ದಿ॥ ಇಮಾಮ್ ಸಾಬ್ @ ಇಮಲಿ ಸಾಬ್. ವಯಸ್ಸು: 45 ವರ್ಷ, (ಮೃತಳ ತಾಯಿ) 2) ಕುಮಾರಿ ಶಬೀನಾ ಬೀ ತಂದೆ ದಿ॥ ಇಮಾಮ್ ಸಾಬ್ @ ಇಮಲಿ ವಯಸ್ಸು 16 ವರ್ಷ. 3) ಕುಮಾರಿ ಮೌಲಾಲಿ ಸಾಬ್ ತಂದೆ ದಿ॥ ಇಮಾಮ್ ಸಾಬ್ @ ಇಮಲಿ ಸಾಬ್. ವಯಸ್ಸು 15 ವರ್ಷ. ವಾಸ: ಅಗಲೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮ, ಸಿರುಗುಪ್ಪ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು, ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ.	ವಿರುದ್ಧ	1) ಶ್ರೀ. ಸಿ.ಎಂ.ದುರ್ಗಯ್ಯ ತಂದೆ ಸಿ. ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪ. ಮಾಲೀಕರು ಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟರ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಕೆಎ–35/ಟಿ–3988. ವಾಸ: ಬಸಪುರ ಗ್ರಾಮ, ವಡ್ಡು ಅಂಚೆ., ಹೊಸಪೇಟೆ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ. 2) ದಿ ಮ್ಯಾನೇಜರ್. ಮೆ॥ ಚೋಳಮಂಡಲಂ ಜನರಲ್ ಇನ್ಶೂರೆನ್ಸ್ ಕಂಪನಿ ಲಿಮಿಟೆಡ್., ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ. 3) ಶ್ರೀ ಸುಧಾಕರ್ ಗೌಡ ತಂದೆ ಪೊಂಪನಗೌಡ, ಮಾಲೀಕರು ಟ್ರೈಲರ್ ಸಂ: ಕೆಎ–34/ಟಿಎ–2057. ವಾಸ: ಜಾಲಿಬೆಂಚಿ ಗ್ರಾಮ, ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ. 4) ದಿ ಮ್ಯಾನೇಜರ್. ಮೆ॥ ಹೆಚ್.ಡಿ.ಎಫ್.ಸಿ. ಇಆರ್‌ಜಿಓ. ಜನರಲ್ ಇನ್ಶೂರೆನ್ಸ್ ಕಂಪನಿ ಲಿಮಿಟೆಡ್, ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ.

: ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆ :

ಈ ಮೇಲೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ (1 ರಿಂದ 3) ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರು ಮೃತಳ ವಾರಸುದಾರರಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಮೃತ ಶರೀಫಮ್ಮ @ ಶರೀಫಾ ತಂದೆ ದಿ॥ ಇಮಾಮ್ ಸಾಬ್ @ ಇಮಲಿ ಸಾಬ್. 1ನೇ ಪ್ರತಿವಾದಿಗಳ ವಾಹನದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಮಾಲಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆಂದು ದಿನಾಂಕ:30–08–2012 ರಂದು ಅಪಘಾತಕ್ಕೀಡಾಗಿ ಮೃತಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾಳೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿ ತಾವು ಮೃತಳ ವಾರಸುದಾರರು ಹಾಗೂ ಅವಲಂಬಿತರೆಂದು ನಷ್ಟ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಕೋರಿ ದಾವಾ ಅರ್ಜಿಯನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಈ ಸಂಬಂಧವಾಗಿ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರಿಗೂ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಕರಿಗೂ ತಿಳಿಯಪಡಿಸುವುದೇನೆಂದರೆ ಮೃತಳ ವಾರಸುದಾರರು, ಅವಲಂಬಿತರು ಎಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಬೇರೆ ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಕೋರುವುದಾದರೆ ಅಂಥವರು ಈ ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆಯನ್ನು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಹೊರವಲಯ ಮುದ್ರಣಾಲಯ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಹಾಗೂ ಈ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯದ ನಾಮಫಲಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿದ 30 ದಿನಗಳೊಳಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಆಕ್ಷೇಪಣೆಗಳೇನಾದರೂ ಇದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು, ಅವಧಿ ಮೀರಿ ಬಂದ ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

P.R. 156 — **ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ನಷ್ಟ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಆಯುಕ್ತರು**
SC-5 — **ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ಉಪ ವಿಭಾಗ–1, ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ.**

ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರ ನಷ್ಟ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಆಯುಕ್ತರವರ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯ, ಉಪ–ವಿಭಾಗ–1, ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ

ಸಂ.ಕಾಅಬ–1/ಕಾನಪ/ಸಿಆರ್–01/2013/3116, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 01–02–2013

ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರು

1) ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ. ಈರಕ್ಕ @ ಹರಿಜನ ಈರಕ್ಕ ಗಂಡ ದಿ॥ ಹರಿಜನ ಓಬಣ್ಣ @ ಹೆಚ್. ಓಬಣ್ಣ, ವಯಸ್ಸು 46 ವರ್ಷ. (ಮೃತನ ಹೆಂಡತಿ)
2) ಶ್ರೀ. ಮಲೇಲಾ ಮಾರೆಪ್ಪ @ ಹರಿಜನ ಮಾರೆಪ್ಪ ತಂದೆ ಹರಿಜನ ಓಬಣ್ಣ @ ಹೆಚ್. ಓಬಣ್ಣ. (ಮೃತನ ಮಗ) ವಯಸ್ಸು 35 ವರ್ಷ.
3) ಶ್ರೀ ಹರಿಜನ ತಿಪ್ಪೇಸ್ವಾಮಿ @ ತಿಪ್ಪೇಸ್ವಾಮಿ ತಂದೆ ಹರಿಜನ ಓಬಣ್ಣ @ ಹೆಚ್ ಓಬಣ್ಣ. (ಮೃತನ ಮಗ) ವಯಸ್ಸು 30 ವರ್ಷ.

ವಾಸ: ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಪುರಹಳ್ಳಿ, ಉರವಕೊಂಡ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು,
ಹಾಲಿ ವಾಸ: ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀ ನಗರ ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ.

ವಿರುದ್ಧ

ಪ್ರತಿವಾದಿಗಳು

1) ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಎ. ಸರೋಜ ಗಂಡ ಎ. ರಾಮಲಿಂಗೇಶ್ವರ ರೆಡ್ಡಿ, ಮಾಲೀಕರು ಲಾರಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಕೆಎ–40/3618.
ವಾಸ:– ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಕ್ವಾರ್ಟರ್ಸ್, ಪ್ರಶಾಂತ್ ನಗರ, ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ.
2) ದಿ ಬ್ರಾಂಚ್ ಮ್ಯಾನೇಜರ್.
ಮೆ॥ ರಿಲಯನ್ಸ್ ಜನರಲ್ ಇನ್ಶೂರೆನ್ಸ್ ಕಂಪನಿ ಲಿಮಿಟೆಡ್., ಪಾರ್ವತಿ ನಗರ, ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ.

: ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆ :

ಈ ಮೇಲೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ (1 ರಿಂದ 3) ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರು ಮೃತನ ವಾರಸುದಾರರಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಮೃತ ಹರಿಜನ ಓಬಣ್ಣ @ ಹೆಚ್. ಓಬಣ್ಣ ತಂದೆ ತಿಮ್ಮಪ್ಪ. 1ನೇ ಪ್ರತಿವಾದಿಗಳ ವಾಹನದಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ಲೀನರ್‌ನಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆಂದು ದಿನಾಂಕ: 12–02–2009 ರಂದು ಅಪಘಾತಕ್ಕೀಡಾಗಿ ಮೃತಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾನೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿ ತಾವು ಮೃತನ ವಾರಸುದಾರರು ಹಾಗೂ ಅವಲಂಬಿತರೆಂದು ನಷ್ಟ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಕೋರಿ ದಾವಾ ಅರ್ಜಿಯನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಈ ಸಂಬಂಧವಾಗಿ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರಿಗೂ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಕರಿಗೂ ತಿಳಿಯಪಡಿಸುವುದೇನೆಂದರೆ ಮೃತನ ವಾರಸುದಾರರು, ಅವಲಂಬಿತರು ಎಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಬೇರೆ ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಕೋರುವುದಾದರೆ ಅಂಥವರು ಈ ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆಯನ್ನು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಹೊರವಲಯ ಮುದ್ರಣಾಲಯ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಹಾಗೂ ಈ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯದ ನಾಮಫಲಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿದ 30 ದಿನಗಳೊಳಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಆಕ್ಷೇಪಣೆಗಳೇನಾದರೂ ಇದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು, ಅವಧಿ ಮೀರಿ ಬಂದ ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

P.R. 157 — **ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ನಷ್ಟ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಆಯುಕ್ತರು**
SC-5 — **ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ಉಪ ವಿಭಾಗ–1, ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ.**

KARNATAKA BUILDING AND OTHER CONSTRUCTION WORKERS WELFARE BOARD

Office of the Chief Executive Officer,

Koushalya Bhavan, Bannerghatta Road, Bangalore-560029,

No: CWWB/RGN/CR-01/2012-13, Date: 06-11-2012.

EXECUTIVE ORDER

Sub : Authorization to M/s Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation Limited, Bangalore for registration of construction workers as beneficiaries under the provisions of BOCW Act, 1996.

Ref :
1. Proceedings of the 10th Board meeting held on 22-08-2012.
2. Letter No. BMRCL/HRD/No.142/2009/5304, dated: 22-10-2012 received from General Manager Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation Limited, Bangalore.

The Board in its meeting held on 22-08-2012 had resolved that, Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation Limited, Bangalore shall be authorized to register the construction workers working in BMRCL project sites as beneficiaries under Building & Other Construction Workers' Act, 1996.

The General Manager, Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation Limited in his letter dated: 22-10-2012 cited under reference (2) above has furnished the list of the designated officers along with the details of their jurisdiction respectively to this office, who may be authorized in this regard.

Therefore as per section 12(2) of the Building & Other Construction Workers' (Regulations of Employment and Conditions of the Services) Act, 1996, the following designated officers of Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation Limited are hereby authorized to register the construction workers engaged by them as beneficiaries in their project sites as mentioned in the table mentioned below.

Sl. No.	Designation of the officer	Assigned local limits
1	Chief Engineer	Reach-1 (Cricket stadium to Bayappanahalli)
2	Chief Engineer	Reach-2 (Leprosy Hospital to Mysore terminal)
3	Chief Engineer	Reach-3, 3a and 3b (Swastik to Yeshwanthpur, Yeshwanthpur to Peenya Depot and Peenya village to Hesaraghatta cross)
4	Chief Engineer	Reach-4 and 4a (KR Road to Puttenahalli cross terminal)
5	Chief Engineer	Under ground

P.R. 158 **Labour Commissioner & Chief Executive Officer.**
SC-100

IN THE COURT OF 4^{TH} MMTC COURT, BANGALORE CITY

It is hereby notified to the public that the Central Police Station Bangalore city have seized the following vehicles as unclaimed and such vehicles are lying in the Police Station as unclaimed so far. Hence the owners of the properties & vehicles may put their claim one month from the date of this publication.

Bangalore City 4^{TH} MMTC
Dated : Bangalore city

List of unclaimed vehicles are lying in Central Police Station, Bangalore city which have been seized under cases.

Sl. No	CR. NO & P.F No	VEHICLE & REG NO	ENGIN-NO	CHASSIS NO
1	18/13 U/S 98 K.P.ACT P.F. NO 15 B/2013	1. HERO HONDA SPLENDOR KA-02 EM-4902	04F16C31595	04F15M23022
		2. HONDA ACTIVA KA-01-Y-13	NO	JF608C0549389
2	18/13 U/S 98 K.P. ACT P.F. NO 16/2013	1. BAJAJ SUPER CTX-4649	NO	W05E083994
		2. KINETIC HONDA KA-03-L-6094	515117	327318NIE-HA
		3. BAJAJ CHETAK KA-05-H-9410	NO	EO6CM-313441

Bangalore City **4^{TH} MMTC, Bangalore city**
P.R. 161
SC-5

IN THE COURT OF 1ST ACMM COURT, BANGALORE CITY

It is hereby notified to the public that the Central Police Station, Bangalore city have seized the following vehicles as unclaimed and such vehicles are lying in the Police Station as unclaimed so far. Hence the owners of the properties & vehicles may put their claim within six months from the date of this publication.

Bangalore City **1st ACMM Magistrate Court,**

Dated : **Bangalore city.**

List of unclaimed vehicles are lying in Central Police Station, Bangalore city which have been seized under cases.

Sl. No.	NCR No	P.F. No	VEHICLE REG NO	CHASSIS NO	ENG-NO
1	14/2013	13/2013	KA-18-A-5851	AMFBLL01133	AAMBL423
2	18/2013	19/2013	KA-02-V-5164	31FBDE23740	31HBDE26743
3	21/2013	20/2013	KA-05-ER-4690	OHVBKJ62893	DHGBKJ62593
4	Cmiss No: 43/2013	15/2013 'A'	Yazidi 250 CC	-	-

Bangalore City **1ST ACMM Magistrate Court,**
P.R. 162 **Bangalore city**

IN THE COURT OF 1ST ACMM COURT, BANGALORE CITY

It is hereby notified to the public that the Central Police Station, Bangalore city have seized the following vehicles as unclaimed and such vehicles are lying in the Police Station as unclaimed so far. Hence the owners of the properties & vehicles may put their claim within six months from the date of this publication.

Bangalore City **1st ACMM**

Dated : **Magistrate Court, Bangalore city.**

List of unclaimed vehicles are lying in Central Police Station, Bangalore city which have been seized under cases.

Sl	NCR No P.F.No	VEHICLE REG NO	CHASSIS NO	ENG-NO
1	145/2008 U/S 379 I.P.C P.F. NO 03/2010	BAJAJ PULSOR KA-01-EJ-9329	MD2DHJCZZRCD16315	JCGBR025129

P.R. 163 **1ST ACMM Magistrate Court,**
SC - 5 **Bangalore city**

ಸಹಕಾರ ಇಲಾಖೆ

ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘಗಳ ಜಂಟಿ ನಿಬಂಧಕರ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಪ್ರಾಂತ, ಚಾಮರಾಜಪೇಟೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು-18.

ದಾವಾ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ : ಜೆಆರ್‌ಬಿ/ಡಿಐಎಸ್/167/1996-97

ವಾದಿ :		ಪ್ರತಿವಾದಿ :
ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಾಪಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಬಿಡಿ ಅಂಡ್ ಬಿಆರ್‌ಆರ್‌ಡಿಸಿಸಿ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ನಿ. ಚಾಮರಾಜಪೇಟೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು- 560 018.	ವಿರುದ್ಧ	1. ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ, ಕೋನಾರ್ಕ್ ಕ್ರೆಡಿಟ್ ಕೋ-ಆಪರೇಟಿವ್ ಸೊಸೈಟಿ ಲಿ., ನಂ.56, ಸುಬ್ಬರಾಮಚೆಟ್ಟಿ ರಸ್ತೆ, ನೆಟ್ಟಕಲ್ಲಪ್ಪ ವೃತ್ತ ಬಸವನಗುಡಿ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು- 04. 2. ಡಾ॥ ಹೆಚ್.ಪಿ.ಶಾಂತಕುಮಾರ್, ಬಿನ್.ಹೆಚ್.ಕೆ.ಪುಟ್ಟಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಗೌಡ, ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು, ಕೋನಾರ್ಕ್ ಕ್ರೆಡಿಟ್ ಕೋ-ಆಪರೇಟಿವ್ ಸೊಸೈಟಿ ಲಿ., ನಂ.56, ಸುಬ್ಬರಾಮಚೆಟ್ಟಿ ರಸ್ತೆ, ನೆಟ್ಟಕಲ್ಲಪ್ಪ ವೃತ್ತ ಬಸವನಗುಡಿ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು-04.

ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಾಪಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು,
ಬಿಡಿ ಅಂಡ್ ಬಿಆರ್‌ಆರ್‌ಡಿಸಿಸಿ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ನಿ.
ಚಾಮರಾಜಪೇಟೆ,
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು– 560 018.

ವಿರುದ್ಧ

3. ಶ್ರೀ ಸುರೇಶ್,
ಬಿನ್ ಶ್ರೀ ರಘು, ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ,
ಕೋನಾರ್ಕ್ ಕ್ರೆಡಿಟ್ ಕೋ–ಆಪರೇಟಿವ್ ಸೊಸೈಟಿ ಲಿ.,
ನಂ.56, ಸುಬ್ಬರಾಮಚೆಟ್ಟಿ ರಸ್ತೆ,
ನೆಟ್ಟಕಲ್ಲಪ್ಪ ವೃತ್ತ ಬಸವನಗುಡಿ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು– 04.

4. ಶ್ರೀ ಅಜಿತ್ ಎಸ್.ಚಡಗರ್,
ಬಿನ್ ಸತ್ಯರಾಜ್ ಚಡಗರ್,
ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ,
ಕೋನಾರ್ಕ್ ಕ್ರೆಡಿಟ್ ಕೋ–ಆಪರೇಟಿವ್ ಸೊಸೈಟಿ ಲಿ.,
ನಂ.56, ಸುಬ್ಬರಾಮಚೆಟ್ಟಿ ರಸ್ತೆ,
ನೆಟ್ಟಕಲ್ಲಪ್ಪ ವೃತ್ತ ಬಸವನಗುಡಿ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು– 04.

5. ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ.ಜೆ.ಸುರೇಶ್,
ಬಿನ್ ಲೇಟ್ ಜವರೇಗೌಡ,
ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ,
ಕೋನಾರ್ಕ್ ಕ್ರೆಡಿಟ್ ಕೋ–ಆಪರೇಟಿವ್ ಸೊಸೈಟಿ ಲಿ.,
ನಂ.56, ಸುಬ್ಬರಾಮಚೆಟ್ಟಿ ರಸ್ತೆ,
ನೆಟ್ಟಕಲ್ಲಪ್ಪ ವೃತ್ತ ಬಸವನಗುಡಿ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು– 04.

6. ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಕೆ.ವಿ.ಉಷಾ,
ಕೋಂ ಹೆಚ್.ಪಿ.ಶಾಂತಕುಮಾರ್,
ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ,
ಕೋನಾರ್ಕ್ ಕ್ರೆಡಿಟ್ ಕೋ–ಆಪರೇಟಿವ್ ಸೊಸೈಟಿ ಲಿ.,
ನಂ.56, ಸುಬ್ಬರಾಮಚೆಟ್ಟಿ ರಸ್ತೆ,
ನೆಟ್ಟಕಲ್ಲಪ್ಪ ವೃತ್ತ ಬಸವನಗುಡಿ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು– 04.

7. ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಸಾವಿತ್ರಮ್ಮ,
ಕೋಂ ಲೇಟ್ ಕೆ.ವೀರಯ್ಯ,
ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ,
ಕೋನಾರ್ಕ್ ಕ್ರೆಡಿಟ್ ಕೋ–ಆಪರೇಟಿವ್ ಸೊಸೈಟಿ ಲಿ.,
ನಂ.56, ಸುಬ್ಬರಾಮಚೆಟ್ಟಿ ರಸ್ತೆ,
ನೆಟ್ಟಕಲ್ಲಪ್ಪ ವೃತ್ತ ಬಸವನಗುಡಿ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು– 04.

8. ಶ್ರೀ ದೇವಾನಂದ ಪೈ.ಕೆ.
ಬಿನ್ ಗೋಪಾಲ ರಾವ್ ಕೆ.
ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ,
ಕೋನಾರ್ಕ್ ಕ್ರೆಡಿಟ್ ಕೋ–ಆಪರೇಟಿವ್ ಸೊಸೈಟಿ ಲಿ.,
ನಂ.56, ಸುಬ್ಬರಾಮಚೆಟ್ಟಿ ರಸ್ತೆ,
ನೆಟ್ಟಕಲ್ಲಪ್ಪ ವೃತ್ತ ಬಸವನಗುಡಿ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು– 04.

9. ಶ್ರೀ ಉಲ್ಲಾಸ್ ಎಸ್.
ಬಿನ್ ಸತ್ಯರಾಜ್ ಚಡಗರ್,
ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ,
ಕೋನಾರ್ಕ್ ಕ್ರೆಡಿಟ್ ಕೋ–ಆಪರೇಟಿವ್ ಸೊಸೈಟಿ ಲಿ.,
ನಂ.56, ಸುಬ್ಬರಾಮಚೆಟ್ಟಿ ರಸ್ತೆ,
ನೆಟ್ಟಕಲ್ಲಪ್ಪ ವೃತ್ತ ಬಸವನಗುಡಿ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು– 04.

10. ಶ್ರೀ ನರಸಿಂಹಯ್ಯ,
ಬಿನ್ ಗಂಗಣ್ಣ,
ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ,
ಕೋನಾರ್ಕ್ ಕ್ರೆಡಿಟ್ ಕೋ–ಆಪರೇಟಿವ್ ಸೊಸೈಟಿ ಲಿ.,
ನಂ.56, ಸುಬ್ಬರಾಮಚೆಟ್ಟಿ ರಸ್ತೆ,
ನೆಟ್ಟಕಲ್ಲಪ್ಪ ವೃತ್ತ ಬಸವನಗುಡಿ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು– 04.

11. ಶ್ರೀ ಹನುಮಕ್ಕ ಕೋಂ ನರಸಿಂಹಯ್ಯ,
ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ,
ಕೋನಾರ್ಕ್ ಕ್ರೆಡಿಟ್ ಕೋ–ಆಪರೇಟಿವ್ ಸೊಸೈಟಿ ಲಿ.,
ನಂ.56, ಸುಬ್ಬರಾಮಚೆಟ್ಟಿ ರಸ್ತೆ,
ನೆಟ್ಟಕಲ್ಲಪ್ಪ ವೃತ್ತ ಬಸವನಗುಡಿ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು– 04.

12. ಶ್ರೀ ವಿ.ಎಸ್.ನಾಯ್ಕ
ಬಿನ್ ಹರಿಹರ ನಾಯ್ಕ,
ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ,
ಕೋನಾರ್ಕ್ ಕ್ರೆಡಿಟ್ ಕೋ–ಆಪರೇಟಿವ್ ಸೊಸೈಟಿ ಲಿ.,
ನಂ.56, ಸುಬ್ಬರಾಮಚೆಟ್ಟಿ ರಸ್ತೆ,
ನೆಟ್ಟಕಲ್ಲಪ್ಪ ವೃತ್ತ ಬಸವನಗುಡಿ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು– 04.

13. ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ.ಜನಾರ್ಧನ,
ಬಿನ್ ಲೇಟ್ ಕೃಷ್ಣಪ್ಪ,
ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ,
ಕೋನಾರ್ಕ್ ಕ್ರೆಡಿಟ್ ಕೋ–ಆಪರೇಟಿವ್ ಸೊಸೈಟಿ ಲಿ.,
ನಂ.56, ಸುಬ್ಬರಾಮಚೆಟ್ಟಿ ರಸ್ತೆ,
ನೆಟ್ಟಕಲ್ಲಪ್ಪ ವೃತ್ತ ಬಸವನಗುಡಿ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು– 04.

14. ಶ್ರೀ ಯು.ಸದಾಶಿವಶೆಟ್ಟಿ,
ಬಿನ್ ಯು.ಸುಬ್ಬಣ್ಣ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ,
ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ,
ಕೋನಾರ್ಕ್ ಕ್ರೆಡಿಟ್ ಕೋ–ಆಪರೇಟಿವ್ ಸೊಸೈಟಿ ಲಿ.,
ನಂ.56, ಸುಬ್ಬರಾಮಚೆಟ್ಟಿ ರಸ್ತೆ,
ನೆಟ್ಟಕಲ್ಲಪ್ಪ ವೃತ್ತ ಬಸವನಗುಡಿ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು– 04.

15. ಶ್ರೀ ನಾರಾಯಣ ಗೌಡ, ಮೇಜರ್,
ಬಿನ್ ಪುಟ್ಟೇಗೌಡ, ಮಾಜಿ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು
ಹಾಗೂ ಈಗಿನ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು,
ಬಿಡಿ ಅಂಡ್ ಬಿಆರ್‌ಆರ್‌ಡಿಸಿಸಿ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ನಿ.,
ಕೆರೆಲಾಲು ಸಂದ್ರ, ಮಳಗಳು ಪೋಸ್ಟ್, ಕಸಬಾ ಹೋಬಳಿ,
ಕನಕಪುರ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು (ಗ್ರಾ) ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ.

16. ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್.ಜಿ.ಚೆಲುವಯ್ಯ, ಮೇಜರ್,
ಮಾಜಿ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು,
ಬಿಡಿ ಅಂಡ್ ಬಿಆರ್‌ಆರ್‌ಡಿಸಿಸಿ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ನಿ.,
ಸೊಂಡೆಕೊಪ್ಪ, ಸೊಂಡೆಕೊಪ್ಪ ಪೋಸ್ಟ್,
ನೆಲಮಂಗಲ ತಾ:, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು (ಗ್ರಾ) ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ.

17. ಶ್ರೀ ವಿ.ಚನ್ನಪ್ಪ, ಮೇಜರ್,
ಮಾಜಿ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು,
ಬಿಡಿ ಅಂಡ್ ಬಿಆರ್‌ಆರ್‌ಡಿಸಿಸಿ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ನಿ., ನೆರಳಘಟ್ಟ,
ಅಣಬೆ ಪೋಸ್ಟ್, ದೊಡ್ಡಬಳ್ಳಾಪುರ ತಾ:,
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು (ಗ್ರಾ) ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ.

18. ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ನರಸಿಂಹಯ್ಯ,
ಮೇಜರ್, ಮಾಜಿ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು,
ಬಿಡಿ ಅಂಡ್ ಬಿಆರ್‌ಆರ್‌ಡಿಸಿಸಿ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ನಿ.,
ಗಂಟಿಗಾನಹಳ್ಳಿ ಪೋಸ್ಟ್, ಕುರುವೇಗೆರೆ, ದೊಡ್ಡಬಳ್ಳಾಪುರ
ತಾ:, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು (ಗ್ರಾ) ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ.

19. ಶ್ರೀ ಎನ್.ಎಸ್.ನರಸೇಗೌಡ,
ಮೇಜರ್, ಮಾಜಿ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು,
ಬಿಡಿ ಅಂಡ್ ಬಿಆರ್‌ಆರ್‌ಡಿಸಿಸಿ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ನಿ.,
ನಂ.692, 'ಎ' 8ನೇ ಮೇನ್, 3ನೇ ಸ್ಟೇಜ್, 3ನೇ ಬ್ಲಾಕ್,
ಬಸವೇಶ್ವರನಗರ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು–79.

20. ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ.ರಾಮಿ ರೆಡ್ಡಿ. ಮೇಜರ್,
ಮಾಜಿ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಾಪಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು,
ಬಿಡಿ ಅಂಡ್ ಬಿಆರ್‌ಆರ್‌ಡಿಸಿಸಿ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ನಿ.,
ನಂ.124, 'ಎ' ಪ್ಲೋರ್, 26ನೇ ಕ್ರಾಸ್, 6ನೇ ಬ್ಲಾಕ್,
ಜಯನಗರ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು–20.

21. ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ.ಟಿ.ವೆಂಕಟಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಮೇಜರ್,
ಮಾಜಿ ಶಾಖಾ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಾಪಕರು (ನಿವೃತ್ತ),
ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಕಛೇರಿ ಶಾಖೆ,
ಬಿಡಿ ಅಂಡ್ ಬಿಆರ್‌ಆರ್‌ಡಿಸಿಸಿ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ನಿ.,
ನಂ.1013 ಇ, ಮೂಕಾಂಬಿಕ ಎ.ಆರ್,
ಅವೆನ್ಯೂ, ನ್ಯೂ ತಿಪ್ಪಸಂದ್ರ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು–75.

22. ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ.ನಾಗರಾಜ,
(ಅಂಡರ್ ಸಸ್‌ಪೆನ್‌ಷನ್) ಶಾಖಾ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಾಪಕರು,
ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಕೇಛೇರಿ, ಬಿಡಿ ಅಂಡ್ ಬಿಆರ್‌ಆರ್‌ಡಿಸಿಸಿ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್
ನಿ., ದಿಡ್ಡಿಬಾಗಿಲು, ಮರಾಠ ಸ್ಟ್ರೀಟ್, ತ್ಯಾಗರಾಜ ರೋಡ್,
ಆನೇಕಲ್ ಟೌನ್, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು (ಗ್ರಾ) ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ.

23. ಶ್ರೀ ಹೆಚ್.ಜೆ.ರಂಗರಾಜು,
(ಅಂಡರ್ ಸಸ್‌ಪೆನ್‌ಷನ್) ಶಾಖಾ ಸೂಪರ್‌ವೈಸರ್,
ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಕಛೇರಿ, ಜೂನಿಯರ್ ಅಸಿಸ್ಟೆಂಟ್, ಬಿಡಿ ಅಂಡ್
ಬಿಆರ್‌ಆರ್‌ಡಿಸಿಸಿ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ನಿ., ನಂ.213, 1ನೇ ಕ್ರಾಸ್,
ರೆಮ್ಕೋ ಲೇಔಟ್, ವಿಜಯನಗರ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು–40.

24. ಶ್ರೀ ರಾಮಕೃಷ್ಣ ಮೇಜರ್,
ಶಾಖಾ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಾಪಕರು,
(ಅಂಡರ್ ಸಸ್‌ಪೆನ್‌ಷನ್), ಬಿಡಿ ಅಂಡ್
ಬಿಆರ್‌ಆರ್‌ಡಿಸಿಸಿ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ನಿ., (ಪ್ಲಾನಿಂಗ್ &
ಡೆವಲಪ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಶಾಖೆ), ನಂ.221, 5ನೇ ಕ್ರಾಸ್,
1ನೇ ಮೈನ್, 1ನೇ ಹಂತ, ಕೆ.ಹೆಚ್.ಬಿ. ಕಾಲೋನಿ.,
ಬಸವೇಶ್ವರನಗರ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು–79

25. ಶ್ರೀ ಹೆಚ್.ಬಿ.ಉಮೇಶ್,
(ಪೌತಿ) ಅವರ ವಾರಸುದಾರರು,

25. 1ಎ. ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಹೆಚ್.ಎಸ್.ಹರಿಣಿ,
ಕೋಂ: ಲೇಟ್: ಹೆಚ್.ಬಿ.ಉಮೇಶ್,
1ಬಿ. ಶ್ರೀ. ಕೀರ್ತಿ ಕಂದಾ,
ಬಿನ್: ಲೇಟ್: ಹೆಚ್.ಬಿ.ಉಮೇಶ್,
1ಸಿ. ಶ್ರೀ ಚರಣ್,
ಬಿನ್ ಲೇಟ್: ಹೆಚ್.ಬಿ.ಉಮೇಶ್,
ವಿಳಾಸ: ನಂ.112, ಐ.ಸಿ.ಎಸ್.ಸಿ.ಮೈನ್ ರೋಡ್,
ನಾಗರಭಾವಿ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು–72.

26. ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ.ಮೃತ್ಯುಂಜಯ,
(ಅಂಡರ್ ಸಸ್‌ಪೆನ್‌ಷನ್), ಸೀನಿಯರ್ ಅಸಿಸ್ಟೆಂಟ್,
ಬಿಡಿ ಅಂಡ್ ಬಿಆರ್‌ಆರ್‌ಡಿಸಿಸಿ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ನಿ.,
(ಪ್ಲಾನಿಂಗ್ & ಡೆವಲಪ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಶಾಖೆ), ನಂ.1087,
15ನೇ ಬಿ ಕ್ರಾಸ್, 2ನೇ ಹಂತ, ಯಲಹಂಕ ನ್ಯೂ ಟೌನ್,
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು–64.

"1959ರ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘಗಳ ಕಾಯ್ದೆಯ ಕಲಂ 103 ರ ರೀತ್ಯಾ ಸ್ಥಿರಾಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಆದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಮುನ್ನ ಜಪ್ತಿ ಮಾಡುವ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ 19ನೇ ಪ್ರತಿವಾದಿಗೆ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆ ನೋಟಿಸು"

1. ವಾದಿಯು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘಗಳ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ 1959ರ ಕಲಂ 70ರಡಿ ದಾವಾ ಅರ್ಜಿಯನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿ 1 ರಿಂದ 30ನೇ ಪ್ರತಿವಾದಿಗಳಿಂದ ರೂ.4,36,78,537/– (ರೂ.ನಾಲ್ಕು ಕೋಟಿ ಮುವತ್ತಾರು ಲಕ್ಷದ ಎಪ್ಪತ್ತೆಂಟು ಸಾವಿರ ಐದು ನೂರ ಮೂವತ್ತೇಳು ಮಾತ್ರ) ಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಈ ಮೊತ್ತಕ್ಕೆ ದಿನಾಂಕ:24–05–1996 ರಿಂದ ಸಾಲಿಯಾನ ಶೇ.22ರಷ್ಟು ಬಡ್ಡಿ ದರದಂತೆ ಅಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಬಡ್ಡಿ ವಸೂಲಾತಿಗಾಗಿ ದಾವೆಯನ್ನು ಹೂಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಈ ದಾವೆಯನ್ನು ವಿಚಾರಣೆಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು, ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ನಡೆಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಕರಣದ ವಿಚಾರಣಾ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ವಾದಿಯು ದಿನಾಂಕ:03–12–2012 ರಂದು ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಕಲಂ 103 ರಡಿ ಅರ್ಜಿಯನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿ 19ನೇ ಪ್ರತಿವಾದಿ ಮಗಳಾದ ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಎನ್ ಸ್ಮಿತ ಕೋಂ ಆರ್.ಎಸ್.ಆರ್. ವಿಜಯ ಕಾರ್ತಿಕ್, ರವರ ಹೆಸರಿಗೆ ಇರುವ ಸ್ಥಿರಾಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಆದೇಶ ಪೂರ್ವ ಜಪ್ತಿ ಆದೇಶ ಹೊರಡಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೋರಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

2. ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರು ಕಲಂ 103ರ ಅರ್ಜಿ ಜೊತೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಲಾಗಿರುವ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ 1ನೇ ಪ್ರತಿವಾದಿ ಸಂಘದ ಆಡಳಿತ ಮಂಡಳಿಯನ್ನು ಸಹಕಾರ ಇಲಾಖೆಯು 1994ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ರದ್ದು ಮಾಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಆದೇಶವನ್ನು 1ನೇ ಪ್ರತಿವಾದಿ ಸಂಘವು ಗೌರವ ಉಚ್ಚ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನಿಸಿದ್ದು, ರಿಟ್ ಅಫೀಲು ಸಂ.2218 ಮತ್ತು 2219 ಅ/ಫ/1991 ಹಾಗೂ 1992/1994 ಈ ರಿಟ್ ಅಫೀಲಿನನ್ವಯ ಗೌರವ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯವು ಪ್ರತಿವಾದಿ 15 ರಿಂದ 19 ರವರುಗಳನ್ನು Government Nominees as Ad-Hoc Committee members to from bank administration till holding of new election on 02–12–1994 ಅದರನ್ವಯ ಸದರಿ ಅಡಾಕ್ ಕಮಿಟಿಯು ದಿನಾಂಕ:13–05–1994 ರವರೆಗೆ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 15ನೇ ಪ್ರತಿವಾದಿಯು ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಿ ಈ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಲಗಳನ್ನು ಮಂಜೂರು ಮಾಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅಡಾಕ್ ಕಮಿಟಿಯು ವಾದಿ ಸಂಘದಲ್ಲಿ ರೂ.4,00,00,000/–ಕ್ಕೆ ದಿನಾಂಕ:15–04–1995 ರಂದು ಅರ್ಜಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿ ಸಾಲವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಸಾಲ ಮಂಜೂರಾತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಡಾಕ್ ಕಮಿಟಿಯು ಗೌರವ ಉಚ್ಚ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯದ ಆದೇಶ ಸಂಘದ ಬೈಲಾ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಲಗಳ ನಿಯಮ ಮತ್ತು ನಿಬಂಧನೆಗಳ ಉಲ್ಲಂಘನೆ ಮಾಡಿ, ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿಗೆ ಸುಳ್ಳು ಮಾಹಿತಿ ನೀಡಿ ಮೋಸ ಮಾಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ 1ನೇ ಪ್ರತಿವಾದಿ ಸಂಘವು ತನ್ನ ಕಾರ್ಯಚಟುವಟಿಕೆ ನಡೆಸದೇ ಇರುವಂತಹ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ತಲುಪಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಮುಂದೆಯು ಸಹ ಕಾರ್ಯಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುವ ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆ ಇಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಮನಗಂಡು ಕಲಂ 70ರಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ದಾವೆಯನ್ನು ಹೂಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಅವ್ಯವಹಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಅಡಾಕ್ ಕಮಿಟಿಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಮತ್ತು ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿನ ನೌಕರರು ಒಳಗೂಡಿ ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕವಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಜಂಟಿಯಾಗಿ ಅವ್ಯವಹಾರ ನಡೆಸಿ ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿನ ಸಾಲದ ಮೊತ್ತವನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ನಂತರ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿಗೆ ನಷ್ಟ ಉಂಟಾಗಲು ಕಾರಣ ಕರ್ತರಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ದಾವೆಯನ್ನು ಹೂಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ದಾವೆ ಇತ್ಯರ್ಥವಾಗುವಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾನೂನು ರೀತ್ಯಾ ನಡವಳಿಕೆಗಳು ನಡೆಸಿ ಇತ್ಯರ್ಥಪಡಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಯಾವಕಾಶ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದು, ಈ ಮಧ್ಯ ಪ್ರತಿವಾದಿಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸ್ಥಿರಾಸ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡುವ ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆಗಳಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಪ್ರತಿವಾದಿಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸ್ಥಿರಾಸ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡಿದ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ದಾವೆಯ ಅಂತಿಮ ಆದೇಶ ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿನ ಪರವಾಗಿ ಬಂದರೂ ಸಹ ಅವಾರ್ಡ್ ಮೊತ್ತವನ್ನು ವಸೂಲಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗದ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಉಂಟಾಗುವ ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಕಲಂ 103ರಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಲಾಗಿರುವ ಅರ್ಜಿ ಆಧಾರಿತ 19ನೇ ಪ್ರತಿವಾದಿ ಮಗಳಾದ ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ.ಎನ್.ಸ್ಮಿತ ಕೋಂ ಆರ್.ಎಸ್.ಆರ್ ವಿಜಯ ಕಾರ್ತಿಕ್ ಸೇರಿದ ಸ್ಥಿರಾಸ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಆದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಪೂರ್ವ ಜಪ್ತಿ ಆದೇಶ ಹೊರಡಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೋರಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

3. ವಾದಿಯು ಕಲಂ 103ರಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿರುವ ಅರ್ಜಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿರುವ ಸ್ಥಿರಾಸ್ತಿಗಳ ದಾಖಲಾತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಲಾಗಿ ಈ ಸ್ಥಿರಾಸ್ತಿಗಳು 19ನೇ ಪ್ರತಿವಾದಿಯ ಹೆಸರಿಗೆ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಸದರಿ ಸ್ವತ್ತು ಅವರ ಮಗಳಾದ ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ.ಎನ್.ಸ್ಮಿತ ಕೋಂ ಆರ್.ಎಸ್.ಆರ್ ವಿಜಯ ಕಾರ್ತಿಕ್ ಹೆಸರಿಗೆ ಇರುವುದು ಕಂಡು ಬಂದಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಸಂಬಂಧವಾಗಿ ವಾದಿಯು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಲಾಗಿರುವ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸಲಾಗಿರುವ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಲಾಗಿ 19ನೇ ಪ್ರತಿವಾದಿಯು ದುರಾಲೋಚನೆ ಹಾಗೂ ದೂರಾಲೋಚನೆ ಎರಡನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ ವಾದಿ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿನ ದುರುಪಯೋಗಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡ ಹಣವನ್ನು ವಸೂಲಾತಿಗೆ ದಾವೆ ಹೂಡಿರುವ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತನ್ನ ಹೆಸರಿಗೆ ಸ್ಥಿರಾಸ್ತಿ ಇದ್ದ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿಸುವುದು/ವಿಲೇವಾರಿಮಾಡುವುದು ಕಷ್ಟಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುವ ಅಂಶವನ್ನು ಅರಿತಿರುವ 19ನೇ ಪ್ರತಿವಾದಿಯು ತನ್ನ ಮಗಳು ಮೈನರ್ ಇದ್ದ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅವಳ ಹೆಸರಿಗೆ ಸ್ಥಿರಾಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವುದು ಕಂಡುಬಂದಿರುವ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲಂ 103ರಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿರುವ 19ನೇ ಪ್ರತಿವಾದಿಯ ಮಗಳಾದ ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ.ಎನ್.ಸ್ಮಿತ (ಹಾಲಿ ಮೇಜರ್) ಕೋಂ ಆರ್.ಎಸ್.ಆರ್ ವಿಜಯ ಕಾರ್ತಿಕ್ ಇವರ ಹೆಸರಿಗೆ ಇರುವ ಸ್ಥಿರಾಸ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಜಪ್ತಿ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಅವಶ್ಯಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸೂಕ್ತವೆಂದು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಪಡುತ್ತಾ, ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡಂತೆ ಆದೇಶ ಪೂರ್ವ ಜಪ್ತಿ ನೋಟಿಸನ್ನು ಹೊರಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

" ಆದೇಶ "

ಮೇಲೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿರುವ ಅಂಶಗಳ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘಗಳ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ 1959ರ ಕಲಂ 70 ಮತ್ತು ಕಲಂ 103 ಹಾಗೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ ಸಂ.ಸಿಓ/139/ಸಿಎಂಎಲ್/2010 ದಿನಾಂಕ:17–02–2011 ರನ್ವಯ ನನಗೆ ದತ್ತವಾದ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಚಲಾಯಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಭೀಮಸೇನ ಬಂಕದ, ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘಗಳ ಜಂಟಿ ನಿಬಂಧಕರು, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಪ್ರಾಂತ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಆದ ನಾನು 19ನೇ ಪ್ರತಿವಾದಿ ಮಗಳಾದ ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ.ಎನ್.ಸ್ಮಿತ ಕೋಂ ಆರ್.ಎಸ್.ಆರ್ ವಿಜಯ ಕಾರ್ತಿಕ್ ರವರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಣಿಸಿರುವ ಸ್ಥಿರಾಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಷರತ್ತಿಗೊಳಪಟ್ಟು ಈ ಪ್ರಕರಣದ ಅಂತಿಮ ತೀರ್ಪಿಗೆ ಜಪ್ತಿ ಪೂರ್ವ ಆದೇಶ ಹೊರಡಿಸಲು ಷರತ್ತು ಬದ್ಧ ನೋಟಿಸು ನೀಡಿರುತ್ತೇನೆ.

19ನೇ ಪ್ರತಿವಾದಿಯ ಮಗಳಾದ ಸ್ಮಿತರವರು, ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಈ ಜಪ್ತಿ ಪೂರ್ವ ನೋಟಿಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿರುವ ಯಾವುದೇ ಸ್ಥಿರಾಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು/ಸ್ಥಿರಾಸ್ತಿಯ ಭಾಗವನ್ನು ಈ ನೋಟಿಸಿನಿಂದ ಮುಕ್ತ ಮಾಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಇಚ್ಛಿಸಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ದಾವಾ ಅರ್ಜಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಾದಿಯು ಕ್ಲೈಂ ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಮೊತ್ತ ರೂ.4,36,78,537/– (ರೂ.ನಾಲ್ಕು ಕೋಟಿ ಮುವತ್ತಾರು ಲಕ್ಷದ ಎಪ್ಪತ್ತೆಂಟು ಸಾವಿರ ಐದು ನೂರ ಮೂವತ್ತೇಳು ಮಾತ್ರ) ಗಳನ್ನು ವಾದಿ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಮಾನತ್ತು ಖಾತೆಗೆ ಈ ಆದೇಶ ಹೊರಡಿಸಿದ 30 ದಿವಸದೊಳಗಾಗಿ ಜಮಾ ಮಾಡಿ ಅಧಿಕೃತ ಚಲನ್/ರಸೀದಿಯನ್ನು ಹಾಜರುಪಡಿಸಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಆದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿರುವ ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್ ಸ್ವತ್ತನ್ನು ಮುಕ್ತಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಷರತ್ತಿಗೆ ಒಳಪಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ 19ನೇ ಪ್ರತಿವಾದಿಯ ಮಗಳಾದ ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಸ್ಮಿತ ರವರ ಮೇಲೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿರುವಂತೆ ಈ ಆದೇಶ ಹೊರಡಿಸಿದ 30 ದಿವಸಗಳೊಳಗಾಗಿ ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಿರುವ ನಗದು ಭದ್ರತೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಲು ವಿಫಲರಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಆದೇಶ ಪೂರ್ವ ಜಪ್ತಿ ನೋಟಿಸಿನ ಆದೇಶವನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಿರೀಕರಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು.

ಈ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಣಿಸಿರುವ ಸ್ಥಿರಾಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಖರೀದಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಯಾವುದೇ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಈ ಆಸ್ತಿ ಪೂರ್ವ ಜಪ್ತಿ ಆದೇಶವು ಒಳಪಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

" ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್ ಆಸ್ತಿ ವಿವರಗಳು "

All that piece and parcel of the agriculture property bearing Sy No.86/1, measuring 2 Acres 38 Guntas, Sy No 87/3 measuring 1 Acres 20 Guntas and Sy No 87/2, measuring 1 Acres 29 Guntas, in total 6 Acres 07 Guntas situated at Naranahalli Village, C.S.pura Hobli, Gubbi Taluk, Tumkur District and commonly Bounded as per registered Gift deed.

East by : Property belongs Shubha N.

West by : Hemavathi Kaluve

North by : Property belongs to Siddegowda and Gangarevemma

South by : Property belongs to Ramaiah.

ಈ ಆದೇಶವನ್ನು ನನ್ನ ಸಹಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಕಛೇರಿ ಮೊಹರು ನಿಶಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಈ ದಿನ ಅಂದರೆ ದಿನಾಂಕ: 25–02–2013 ರಂದು ಹೊರಡಿಸಿರುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಭೀಮಸೇನ ಬಂಕದ,
ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘಗಳ ಜಂಟಿ ನಿಬಂಧಕರು,
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಪ್ರಾಂತ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.

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GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA
DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS, BANGALORE-1.
Consumer Price Index Numbers For Industrial Workers
No. DES 38 PWX 2012 December, 2012

State: Karnataka **Base: 1987-88=100** **Date:16th February, 2013**

	Group/Sub-Group	Bellary	Bhadravathi	Davangere	Dandeli	Gulbarga	Harihar	Hassan	Mandya	Mangalore	Raichur	Tumkur
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I.	**FOOD:**											
	a) Cereals & Products	778	847	956	819	752	839	812	871	649	869	721
	b) Pulses & Products	696	771	811	852	752	736	700	816	684	755	734
	c) Oil & Fats	372	416	430	384	489	420	461	498	273	511	442
	d) Meat, Fish & Eggs	884	881	976	824	965	911	842	873	684	1072	850
	e) Milk & Products	632	535	700	684	583	686	546	658	615	613	518
	f) Condiments & Spices	532	602	801	852	421	486	616	603	525	714	632
	g) Vegetables & Fruits	703	683	787	806	625	687	786	728	631	629	895
	h) Other Food	578	826	681	681	620	568	634	638	525	578	558
	FOOD GROUP INDEX	681	741	812	746	667	694	707	769	594	753	667
II.	Pan, Supari, Tobacco & Intoxicants	767	800	808	586	574	756	692	691	523	637	716
III.	Fuel & Light	547	490	595	654	567	576	538	625	434	660	449
IV.	Housing	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
VI.	Clothing, Bedding & Footwear	290	531	404	396	380	391	533	650	316	654	234
	MISCELLANEOUS:											
	a) Medical Care	666	914	505	457	359	306	531	552	354	456	262
	b) Education, Recreation & Amusement	611	651	951	347	675	888	611	546	850	1118	809
	c) Transport & Communication	692	738	654	655	667	690	603	932	913	494	712
	d) Personal Care & Effects	396	436	550	453	516	421	413	472	439	426	400
	e) others	493	474	599	586	447	427	467	629	349	622	370
	Miscellaneous group	531	581	647	480	525	524	500	578	575	610	477

	GENERAL INDEX	**553**	**600**	**647**	**586**	**530**	**552**	**583**	**642**	**508**	**638**	**473**
	To Convert To Base 1960 Multiply by Linking Factor	**7.39**	**9.19**	**8.27**	**-**	**8.26**	**8.56**	**9.25**	**7.92**	**9.31**	**-**	**-**

JOINT DIRECTOR,
Directorate of Economics & Statistics,
Government of Karnataka, Bangalore

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR, LABOUR BUREAU
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS (BASE-2001=100)

Month: December, 2012

Group/Sub-Group/Centre	BANGALORE	BELGAUM	HUBLI - DHARWAD	MERCARA	MYSORE
1	2	3	4	5	6
FOOD:					
Cereals & Products	205	212	256	210	234
Pulses & Products	238	249	262	257	255
Oil & Fats	243	249	248	278	250
Meat, Fish & Eggs	281	312	314	258	287
Milk & Products	219	265	224	213	234
Condiments & Spices	238	207	253	231	234
Vegetables & Fruits	234	288	274	232	228
Other Food	272	257	253	248	238
FOOD GROUP	**237**	**246**	**257**	**233**	**240**
Pan, Supari, Tobacco & Intoxicants	207	219	217	185	266
Fuel & Light	165	180	180	342	187
Housing Index-	210	210	247	101	222
Clothing, Bleeding & Footwear	142	162	146	166	168
Miscellaneous:					
Medical Care	236	201	201	185	177
Education, Recreation & Amusement	161	147	168	336	118
Transport & Communication	304	260	280	235	244
Personal Care & Effects	220	190	196	196	199
others	219	193	205	208	232
Miscellaneous Group	234	199	211	229	188
GENERAL INDEX	**219**	**222**	**234**	**221**	**218**

L.R.CHAUHAN,
ECONOMIC OFFICER,
JOINT DIRECTOR,
Directorate of Economics & Statistics,
Government of Karnataka, Bangalore.

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ಸಹಕಾರ ಇಲಾಖೆ

ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘಗಳ ಉಪನಿಬಂಧಕರು, ಮಿನಿ ವಿಧಾನಸೌಧ, ಕೊಠಡಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: 305, 2ನೇ ಮಹಡಿ, ತುಮಕೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ, ತುಮಕೂರು ಇವರ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಲಯದ ನಡವಳಿಕೆಗಳು

ವಿಷಯ : ಸ್ಥಗಿತಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ಉಣ್ಣೆ ಕೈಮಗ್ಗ ನೇಕಾರರ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘ ನಿ., ಕಾಮಗೊಂಡನಹಳ್ಳಿ ಶಿರಾ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಈ ಸಂಘವನ್ನು ಋಣಸಮಾಪನೆಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ.

ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ : 1) ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘಗಳ ಸಹಾಯಕ ನಿಬಂಧಕರು ಮಧುಗಿರಿ ಉಪವಿಭಾಗ ಮಧುಗಿರಿ ಇವರ ಪತ್ರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಸನಿ33:ಎಂ.ಕೆಟಿ:ಸ್ಥಗಿತ:138/2011–12 ದಿನಾಂಕ : 29–02–2012

2) ಈ ಕಛೇರಿಯಿಂದ ಸಂಘದ ಆಡಳಿತ ಮಂಡಳಿ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಗೆ ನೀಡಿದ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆ ಪತ್ರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ:ಡಿಆರ್‌ಟಿ:ಸ್ಥಗಿತ/2012–13, ದಿನಾಂಕ : 08–05–2012.

ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆ :–

ಸ್ಥಗಿತಗೊಂಡ ಉಣ್ಣೆ ಕೈಮಗ್ಗ ನೇಕಾರರ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘ ನಿ., ಕಾಮಗೊಂಡನಹಳ್ಳಿ ಶಿರಾ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಈ ಸಂಘವು ಡಿಆರ್‌ಟಿ:817/1955–56 ದಿನಾಂಕ: 14–05–1956 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಕಛೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಂದಣಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದು ಇದರ ಕಾರ್ಯವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕ್ ಮಟ್ಟಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಕಾರ್ಯವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯುಳ್ಳದ್ದಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಸಂಘವು ತನ್ನ ಬೈಲಾಕ್ಕನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸದೇ ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಲೋಪದೋಷಗಳನ್ನೊಳಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

1) ಸಂಘವು ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಮಹಾಸಭೆಯನ್ನು ನಡೆಸದೇ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ ನಿಯಮಗಳನ್ನು ಉಲ್ಲಂಘನೆ ಮಾಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

2) ಸಂಘದ ಲೆಕ್ಕಪತ್ರಗಳು 1988–99ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನವರೆಗೆ ಲೆಕ್ಕಪರಿಶೋಧನೆ ಆಗಿದ್ದು ಈ ತಹಲ್‌ವರೆವಿಗೂ ಲೆಕ್ಕಪರಿಶೋಧನೆಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

3) ಸಂಘವು ಕಾರ್ಯಕಾರಿ ಮಂಡಳಿ ಸಭೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸದೇ ಬೈಲಾ ಉಲ್ಲಂಘನೆಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

4) ಸಂಘದ ಆಡಳಿತ ಮಂಡಳಿ ಅವಧಿಯು ಮುಕ್ತಾಯವಾಗಿದ್ದು ಈವರೆವಿಗೂ ಆಡಳಿತ ಮಂಡಳಿ ರಚನೆಗೆ ಕ್ರಮವಿಟ್ಟಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಕಾರ್ಯಕಾರಿ ಮಂಡಳಿಯು 2010–11ರವರೆವಿಗೆ ಅವಧಿ ಮುಗಿದಿದ್ದು ಮತ್ತು 2010–11ನೇ ಸಾಲುಗಳ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಮಹಾಸಭೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಹ ನಡೆಸಲು ವಿಫಲವಾಗಿ ಸಂಘದ ಉಪನಿಯಮವನ್ನು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಉಲ್ಲಂಘನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು, ಕಾರ್ಯಕಾರಿ ಮಂಡಳಿ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಕ್ರಮವಿಡದ ಪ್ರಯುಕ್ತ ಸಂಘವು ಕಾರ್ಯಸ್ಥಗಿತ ಸಂಘವಾಗಿ ಮುಂದುವರೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಂಘದ ಪುನಃಶ್ಚೇತನಕ್ಕೆ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ತೋರದಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ(2)ರಲ್ಲಿ ನಮೂದಿಸಿರುವಂತೆ ಆಡಳಿತ ಮಂಡಳಿ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಈ ಕಛೇರಿಯಿಂದ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆ ಪತ್ರ ನೀಡದಾಗ್ಯೂ ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಯಾರು ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ವಹಿಸದ ಕಾರಣ ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡಂತೆ ಆದೇಶ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಆದೇಶ

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ : ಡಿಆರ್‌ಟಿ/ಎಲ್‌ಕ್ಯೂಡಿ/ಸಿಆರ್64/2012–13, ದಿನಾಂಕ : 19–02–2013.

ಹೆಚ್.ಬಾಲಶೇಖರ್ ಕೆ.ಸಿ.ಎಸ್ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘಗಳ ಉಪ ನಿಬಂಧಕರು, ತುಮಕೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ, ತುಮಕೂರು ಆದ ನಾನು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘಗಳ ಕಾಯಿದೆ 1959ರ ಕಲಂ 72(2) (ಬಿ) ಹಾಗೂ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಪಿ.ಇ/139/ಸಿಎಲ್‌ಎಂ/2010 ದಿನಾಂಕ:17–02–2011ರಂತೆ ದತ್ತವಾಗಿರುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿ ಉಣ್ಣೆ ಕೈಮಗ್ಗ ನೇಕಾರರ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘ ನಿ., ಕಾಮಗೊಂಡನಹಳ್ಳಿ ಶಿರಾ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಇದನ್ನು ಸಮಾಪನೆಗೊಳಿಸಿ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘಗಳ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಕರು ಸಹಕಾರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಕಛೇರಿ ಶಿರಾರವರನ್ನು ಸಂಘದ ಋಣ ಸಮಾಪನಾಧಿಕಾರಿಯನ್ನಾಗಿ ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಿ ಆದೇಶಿಸಿರುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಋಣ ಸಮಾಪನಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಸಂಘದ ಪೂರ್ಣ ಪ್ರಭಾರವನ್ನು ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟವರಿಂದ ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಪ್ರಭಾರಪಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ಈ ಕಛೇರಿಗೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಲು ತಿಳಿಸಿದೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಂಘದ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ವಿಲೇವಾರಿ ಮಾಡಲು ಆದ್ಯತಾ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯ ಮೂರು ಪ್ರತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ಕಛೇರಿಗೆ ಅನುಮೋದನೆಗೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿ ಅನುಮೋದನೆ ಪಡೆದು ಆದ್ಯತೆಯ ಮೇರೆಗೆ ವಿಲೇವಾರಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಸಂಘದ ನೋಂದಣಿ ರದ್ದತಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಲು ಆದೇಶಿಸಿದೆ.

ಈ ಆದೇಶವನ್ನು ನನ್ನ ಸಹಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕಛೇರಿ ಮುದ್ರೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ದಿನಾಂಕ : 19–02–2013 ರಂದು ನೀಡಿರುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘಗಳ ಉಪ–ನಿಬಂಧಕರು,
ತುಮಕೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ, ತುಮಕೂರು

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ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ

ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಇಡಿ 271 ಡಿಜಿಎಂ 2012 ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ:04–03–2013.

ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಇಡಿ 271 ಡಿಜಿಎಂ 2012 ದಿನಾಂಕ: 18–10–2012ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಗ್ರೂಪ್–ಎ ಕಿರಿಯ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಹಾಗೂ ತತ್ಸಮಾನ ವೃಂದದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಅಂತಿಮ ಜ್ಯೇಷ್ಠತಾ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾದ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಇಡಿ 101 ಡಿಜಿಓ 2009, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 29–04–2010ಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡಂತೆ ಅನುಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿರುವಂತೆ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಆದೇಶಿಸಿದೆ.

ಕ್ರ. ಸಂ.	ಗ್ರೂಪ್ ಎ ಕಿರಿಯ ಶ್ರೇಣಿ ಜ್ಯೇಷ್ಠತಾ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ಗ್ರೂಪ್ ಬಿ ಜ್ಯೇಷ್ಠತಾ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯ ಹೆಸರು ಶ್ರೀ/ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ	ಜನ್ಮ ದಿನಾಂಕ	ಗ್ರೂಪ್ ಬಿ ಹುದ್ದೆಗೆ ನೇಮಕಾತಿ / ಬಡ್ತಿ ಹೊಂದಿದ ದಿನಾಂಕ	ಗ್ರೂಪ್ ಎ ಕಿರಿಯ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಗೆ ಬಡ್ತಿ ಹೊಂದಿದ ದಿನಾಂಕ	ಷರಾ
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**
	733	123	ಕೆ.ಕಾಂತರಾಜು	20–06–57	15–01–94	03–07–2007	
	734	123ಎ	ಎ.ಶ್ಯಾಮಸುಂದರ್	23–07–63	22–01–94	03–07–2007	
	735	**123 ಬಿ**	**ಕೆ.ಶಿವೇಗೌಡ**	**05–07–63**	**27–01–94**	**03–07–2007**	

ಕ್ರ. ಸಂ.	ಗ್ರೂಪ್ ಎ ಕಿರಿಯ ಶ್ರೇಣಿ ಜ್ಯೇಷ್ಠತಾ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ಗ್ರೂಪ್ ಬಿ ಜ್ಯೇಷ್ಠತಾ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯ ಹೆಸರು ಶ್ರೀ/ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ	ಜನ್ಮ ದಿನಾಂಕ	ಗ್ರೂಪ್ ಬಿ ಹುದ್ದೆಗೆ ನೇಮಕಾತಿ / ಬಡ್ತಿ ಹೊಂದಿದ ದಿನಾಂಕ	ಗ್ರೂಪ್ ಎ ಕಿರಿಯ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಗೆ ಬಡ್ತಿ ಹೊಂದಿದ ದಿನಾಂಕ	ಷರಾ
	736	124	ಟಿ.ಎನ್.ಗಾಯತ್ರಿದೇವಿ	17–04–64	17–01–94	03–07–2007	
	737	125	ಪ್ರಕಾಶ ಸಿದ್ಧಪ್ಪ ಮನ್ನಂಗಿ	01–07–56	21–01–94	03–07–2007	
	738	126	ಬಿ.ರಾಮಾಂಜನೇಯ	01–06–60	19–01–94	03–07–2007	
	739	**126ಎ**	**ಜೆ.ಬಿ.ಮನ್ನಿಕೇರಿ**	**15–11–63**	**01–02–94**	**03–07–2007**	**ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ**
	740	127	ಎನ್.ಕೆಂಚೇಗೌಡ	05–03–63	01–02–94	03–07–2007	

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಆದೇಶಾನುಸಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ,
ಶ್ರೀಪಾದು.ಹೆಚ್.ಎನ್,
ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧೀನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ,
ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ (ಸಮಿತಿಗಳು).

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ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕೃತ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಅಬಕಾರಿ ಉಪ ಆಯುಕ್ತರು, ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಗಳೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಗಳೂರು ಇವರ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ

ಉಪಸ್ಥಿತರು

ಆರ್.ವೆಂಕಟೇಶ ಪದಕಿ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕೃತ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಅಬಕಾರಿ ಉಪ ಆಯುಕ್ತರು

ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಗಳೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ, ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಗಳೂರು

ಡಿ.ಟಿ.ಸಿ.ಆರ್–127/2012–13, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 27ನೇ ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ, 2013.

ಫಿರ್ಯಾದುದಾರರು :–		ಆಪಾದಿತರು :–
ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಪೇದೆ	ವಿರುದ್ಧ	ಹೇಮಣ್ಣ ಬಿನ್ ಸಿದ್ಧಪ್ಪ,
ಅಜ್ಜಂಪುರ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಠಾಣೆ		ಅಂತರಘಟ್ಟೆ.

ಪ್ರಕರಣದ ಮುಖ್ಯಾಂಶಗಳು

1. ದಿನಾಂಕ: 10–08–2010 ರಂದು ಬೆಳಿಗ್ಗೆ 6.00 ಗಂಟೆ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಪೇದೆ, ಅಂತರಘಟ್ಟೆ ಉಪ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಠಾಣೆ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಬಂದ ಖಚಿತ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಮೇರೆಗೆ ಸದರಿಯವರು ಠಾಣೆಯ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಪಂಚರುಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಠಾಣೆ ಸರಹದ್ದಿನ ಅಂತರಘಟ್ಟೆ ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿದ್ಧರಾಮಪ್ಪರವರ ಗುಡಿಸಲಿನ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಹೋಗಿ ನೋಡಲಾಗಿ ಇಬ್ಬ ಆಸಾಮಿಯು ಎಲ್.ಎಂ.ಎಲ್. ಫ್ರೀಡಮ್ ಮೋಟಾರ್ ಸೈಕಲ್ ನಂ.ಕೆಎ:18.ಕೆ–7950 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಳಿ ಬಣ್ಣದ ಬಟ್ಟೆ ಚೀಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ವಿಸ್ಕಿ ಬಾಕ್ಸ್‌ನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ನಿಂತಿದ್ದು, ಆಸಾಮಿಯನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿದು ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ವಿಳಾಸ ಕೇಳಲಾಗಿ ಹೇಮಣ್ಣ ಬಿನ್ ಸಿದ್ಧಪ್ಪ, ಅಂತರಘಟ್ಟೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದು, ಪಂಚರ ಸಮಕ್ಷಮ ಬೈಕ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಬಾಕ್ಸ್‌ನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿದಾಗ ರಾಜ ವಿಸ್ಕಿ ಎಂಬ ಲೇಬಲ್ ಇರುವ 180 ಮಿಲಿಯ 48 ಕ್ವಾರ್ಟರ್ ಬಾಟಲಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 8,640 ಲೀಟರ್ ಮದ್ಯ ತುಂಬಿದ್ದು, ಮದ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಂತೆ ಪರವಾನಗಿ ಇದೆಯೇ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾವುದು ಪರವಾನಗಿ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಇದು ಅಕ್ರಮ ಮದ್ಯವೆಂದು ದೃಢಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ದೊರೆತ ಮದ್ಯ ಹಾಗೂ ವಾಹನವನ್ನು ಪಂಚರ ಸಮಕ್ಷಮ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಸರಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಜರುಗಿಸಿ, ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ವಶಕ್ಕೆ ಅಮಾನತ್ತುಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಠಾಣೆಗೆ ಬಂದು ನೀಡಿದ ಫಿರ್ಯಾದು, ಮದ್ಯದ ಸೀಸೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ವಾಹನವನ್ನು ಹಾಗೂ ಆರೋಪಿಯನ್ನು ಹಾಜರುಪಡಿಸಿದ ಮೇರೆಗೆ ಠಾಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಕ್ರೈಂ ನಂ.106/2010, ದಿನಾಂಕ:10–08–2010 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊಕದ್ದಮೆ ದಾಖಲು ಮಾಡಿ, ಪ್ರಥಮ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯಕ್ಕೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಮೇಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿ, ತನಿಖೆ ಮುಂದುವರೆಸಿ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯಕ್ಕೆ ಅಂತಿಮ ದೋಷಾರೋಪಣಾ ಪಟ್ಟಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ್ದು, ಘನ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕರಣ ಮುಕ್ತಾಯಗೊಂಡು ನಂತರ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯದ ಆದೇಶದ ಮೇರೆಗೆ ಈ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರದ ಸೂಚನೆ ಮೇರೆಗೆ ಪ್ರಕರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಮಾನತ್ತುಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದ ಮದ್ಯದ ಪೈಕಿ (ರಾಸಾಯನಿಕ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗೆ ಮಾದರಿ ಹೊರತುಪಡಿಸಿದ) ಮದ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ವಾಹನವನ್ನು ಅಬಕಾರಿ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಕರು, ಕಡೂರು ವಲಯ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಹಸ್ತಾಂತರಿಸಿದ್ದು, ಸದರಿಯವರು ವಾಹನದ "ಬಿ" ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟ್ ಪಡೆದು ದಾಖಲಾತಿಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ದಿನಾಂಕ:13–11–2012 ರಂದು ವರದಿ ಮಾಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

2. ವಶಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡ ವಾಹನ ಹಾಗೂ ಮದ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರವು ಮುಟ್ಟುಗೋಲಿನ ನಡವಳಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಅಬಕಾರಿ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ 1965 ರ ಕಲಂ 43(ಎ)ಯ ರೀತ್ಯಾ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿ ವಾಹನ ಮೌಲ್ಯ ದೃಢೀಕರಣ ಕೋರಿ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಸಾರಿಗೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಗಳೂರು ಇವರಿಗೆ ಪತ್ರ ಬರೆಯಲಾಯಿತು. ಮುಂದುವರೆದು ಪ್ರಕರಣದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಆರೋಪಿ ಹೇಮಣ್ಣ ಬಿನ್ ಸಿದ್ಧಪ್ಪ 38 ವರ್ಷ, ಈಡಿಗರ ಜನಾಂಗ, ಜಿರಾಯುತು ಕೆಲಸ, ಅಂತರಘಟ್ಟೆ, ಕಡೂರು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಹಾಗೂ ವಾಹನದ "ಬಿ" ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟ್ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ.ಎಲ್. ಪ್ರಕಾಶ ಬಿನ್ ಲಿಂಗಪ್ಪ ಎಂ.ಕೆ.ಕಲ್ಲೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ, ತ್ಯಾಗರಕಟ್ಟೆ ಅಂಚೆ, ತರೀಕೆರೆ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಇವರಿಗೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಅಬಕಾರಿ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ 1965 ರ ಕಲಂ 43(ಬಿ) ಪ್ರಕಾರ ನೋಟೀಸ್‌ನ್ನು ನೊಂದಾಯಿತ ಅಂಚೆ ಮೂಲಕ ನೀಡಿದ್ದು, ಈ ಪೈಕಿ ಕೆ.ಎಲ್. ಪ್ರಕಾಶ ಎಂಬುವವರಿಗೆ ದಿನಾಂಕ: 31–01–2013 ರಂದು ಜಾರಿಯಾದ ಸ್ವೀಕೃತಿಯು ದಿನಾಂಕ: 01–02–2013 ರಂದು ಮರಳಿ ಬಂದಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಂತಯೇ ಅಬಕಾರಿ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಕರು ಕಡೂರು ವಲಯ ಇವರೂ ಕೂಡಾ ನೋಟೀಸ್‌ನ್ನು ಖುದ್ದಾಗಿ ಆರೋಪಿ ಹೇಮಣ್ಣ ಇವರ ಮಗನಾದ

ಎ.ಆರ್.ಅಣ್ಣಯ್ಯ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಹಾಗೂ ವಾಹನದ ಮಾಲೀಕ ಕೆ.ಎಲ್. ಪ್ರಕಾಶ್ ಇವರ ಅಕ್ಕನ ಮಗ ಆರ್.ಪ್ರಕಾಶ್ ಎಂಬುವವರಿಗೆ ಜಾರಿಗೊಳಿಸಿ ಸ್ವೀಕೃತಿ ಪಡೆದು ದಿನಾಂಕ: 13–02–2013 ರಂದು ವರದಿ ಮಾಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

3. ಪ್ರಕರಣದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ವಾಹನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಕೆಎ:18.ಕೆ–7950 ಎಲ್.ಎಂ.ಎಲ್ ಫ್ರೀಡಮ್ ಬೈಕ್‌ಗೆ ದಿನಾಂಕ: 15–01–2013 ರಂದು ರೂ.9,000/– (ಒಂಬತ್ತು ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು ಮಾತ್ರ)ಗಳ ಮೌಲ್ಯ ದೃಢೀಕರಿಸಿ ಮೋಟಾರ್ ವಾಹನ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಕರು, ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಸಾರಿಗೆ ಕಛೇರಿ, ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಗಳೂರು ಇವರು ವರದಿ ನೀಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

4. ವಾಹನದ ಮಾಲೀಕರು ಈ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರದಿಂದ ನೀಡಲಾದ ಕಲಂ 43(ಬಿ) ನೋಟೀಸ್‌ನ್ನು ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಿದ್ದರೂ ಸಹ ಇದುವರೆವಿಗೂ ಯಾವುದೇ ಸಮಜಾಯಿಷಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಪ್ರಕರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಂತೆ ಪೂರಕವಾಗಿ ಆಪಾದನೆಯನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲಗಳೆಯಲು ಯಾವುದೇ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳ ಮೂಲಕವಾಗಲೀ ಅಥವಾ ಸಾಕ್ಷ್ಯಗಳ ಮೂಲಕವಾಗಲಿ ತಾವು ಕೃತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ ಮತ್ತು ಈ ಕೃತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ವಾಹನವನ್ನು ಬಳಸಲಾಗಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಿರೂಪಿಸದೇ ಇರುವ ಅಂಶಗಳು, ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರದ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ವಾಹನವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಟ್ಟುಗೋಲು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಯೋಗ್ಯವೆಂದು ಸಹಾಯಕ ಅಭಿಯೋಗ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಪಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

5. ಮೊಕದ್ದಮೆ ದಾಖಲಾಗಿ 2 ವರ್ಷ 6 ತಿಂಗಳು 16 ದಿವಸ ಅವಧಿ ಕಳೆದಿದ್ದು, ವಾಹನದ ಮಾಲೀಕರು ವಾಹನವನ್ನು ಈ ಕೃತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಬಳಸಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸಾಕ್ಷ್ಯಾಧಾರಗಳ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರದ ಮುಂದೆ ಇದುವರೆವಿಗೂ ತಾವಾಗಲೀ ಅಥವಾ ತಮ್ಮ ನ್ಯಾಯವಾದಿಗಳ ಮುಖಾಂತರವಾಗಲಿ ಹಾಜರಾಗಿ ಸಾಬೀತುಪಡಿಸದೇ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಹಾಗೂ ವಾಹನದ ಮಾಲೀಕರಿಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿದ್ದು ಈ ಕೃತ್ಯ ನಡೆದಿರುವುದರಿಂದಲೇ ವಾಹನದ ಮಾಲೀಕರು ವಾಹನದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ತೋರಿಸದೆ ಇರುವ ಅಂಶವು ಮೇಲ್ನೋಟಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಬೀತಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅಲ್ಲದೇ ಜಫ್ತಾಗಿರುವ ವಾಹನವು ಇಲಾಖಾ ವಶದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ತಟಸ್ಥ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಬಿಟ್ಟಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಯ ವೈಪರೀತ್ಯಗಳಿಗನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಹಾಳಾಗಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುವ ರಾಜಸ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಧಕ್ಕೆ ಉಂಟಾಗುವ ಸಂಭವವಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಹಾಗೂ ಮೊಕದ್ದಮೆಯ ಶೀಘ್ರ ವಿಲೇವಾರಿ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ವಶಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡ ವಾಹನವನ್ನು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಅಬಕಾರಿ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ 1965 ರ ಕಲಂ 43 (ಸಿ) ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಟ್ಟುಗೋಲು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಯೋಗ್ಯವೆಂದು ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಮನವರಿಕೆಯಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಆದೇಶ

"ಆದೇಶ"

ಆರ್.ವೆಂಕಟೇಶ್ ಪದಕಿ, ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕೃತ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಅಬಕಾರಿ ಉಪ ಆಯುಕ್ತರು ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಗಳೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ, ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಗಳೂರು ಆದ ನಾನು ಠಾಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಅಜ್ಜಂಪುರ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಠಾಣೆ ಇವರ ಕ್ರೈಂ ನಂ.106/2010, ದಿನಾಂಕ:10–08–2010 ರಲ್ಲಿ ವಶಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ವಾಹನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಕೆಎ:18.ಕೆ–7950 (ಎಲ್.ಎಂ.ಎಲ್ ಫ್ರೀಡಮ್ ಬೈಕ್) ಹಾಗೂ ರಾಸಾಯನಿಕ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗೆ ಮಾದರಿ ತೆಗೆದು ಉಳಿದ 8,460 ಲೀಟರ್ ರಾಜವಿಸ್ಕಿ ಮದ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಅಬಕಾರಿ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ 1965 ಕಲಂ 43(ಎ) ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರದತ್ತವಾದ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಚಲಾಯಿಸಿ ಕಲಂ 43(ಬಿ) ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಸರಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಜರುಗಿ ಕಲಂ 43(ಸಿ) ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಟ್ಟುಗೋಲು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡು ಆದೇಶಿಸಿರುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಈ ಆದೇಶವನ್ನು ಇಂದು ಅಂದರೆ 27ನೇ ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ 2013 ರಂದು ಬೆರಳಚ್ಚುಗಾರರಿಗೆ ಉಖ್ತಲೇಖನ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಗಣಕಯಂತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆರಳಚ್ಚಿಸಿದ ನಂತರ ತಪ್ಪುಗಳನ್ನು ತಿದ್ದಿ ಮುಕ್ತ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಘೋಷಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.

ಈ ಆದೇಶವು ಇಂದಿನಿಂದ 30 ದಿನಗಳ ನಂತರ ಜಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕೃತ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಅಬಕಾರಿ ಉಪ ಆಯುಕ್ತರು,
ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಗಳೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ, ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಗಳೂರು

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ಕಂದಾಯ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ

ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಆರ್‌ಡಿ 13 ಎಲ್‌ಜಿಸಿ:2013 ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 05–03–2013.

ಆದೇಶ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಆರ್‌ಡಿ 13 ಎಲ್‌ಜಿಸಿ:2013 ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ:14–02–2012ರ ಆದೇಶ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿನ ಷರತ್ತುಗಳ ಪೈಕಿ ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ (5)ರಲ್ಲಿನ ಷರತ್ತನ್ನು ಕೆಳಕಂಡಂತೆ ಓದಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು.

"ಸೌರಶಕ್ತಿ ಪಾರ್ಕ್‌ಗಾಗಿ ಬೇಕಾಗುವ ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕತೆ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಉಪಕರಣಗಳನ್ನು ಉತ್ಪಾದಿಸುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಇತರೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಕಂಪನಿಗಳು ಮುಂದೆ ಬಂದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂತಹ ಕಂಪನಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಬೇಕಾಗುವ ಜಾಗವನ್ನು ಮೆ॥ ಸಾಗಿಟರ್ ವೆಂಚರ್ಸ್ ಪ್ರೈ ಲಿಮಿಟೆಡ್ ಇವರು ಉಪಗುತ್ತಿಗೆ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಬಹುದು ಹಾಗೂ ಯಾವುದೇ ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆ ನೀಡಲಾದ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಜಮೀನನ್ನು ಪರಭಾರೆ (not to alienate) ಮಾಡಬಾರದು"

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಆದೇಶಾನುಸಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ,
ಹೆಚ್.ಜಿ.ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀನಾರಾಯಣ,
ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧೀನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ,
ಕಂದಾಯ ಇಲಾಖೆ (ಭೂ ಮಂಜೂರಾತಿ–3).

P.R. 222

ಕಂದಾಯ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ

ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಕಂಇ 100 ಎಲ್‌ಆರ್‌ಎಂ:2012, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ:12–02–2013.

ಮೆ॥ ವೆಲ್‌ಸ್ಪನ್ ಸೋಲಾರ್ ಕನ್ನಡ ಪ್ರೈ.ಲಿ., ಮುಂಬೈ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಮೊಳಕಾಲ್ಮೂರು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು, ಕಸಬಾ ಹೋಬಳಿ, ನಾಗಸಮುದ್ರ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂ.315/2ರಲ್ಲಿ 20.00 ಎಕರೆ/ಗುಂಟೆ, ಸ.ನಂ.316/1 ರಲ್ಲಿ 40.00 ಎಕರೆ/ಗುಂಟೆ, ಸ.ನಂ.316/2 ರಲ್ಲಿ 43.03 ಎಕರೆ/ಗುಂಟೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಮೊಳಕಾಲ್ಮೂರು

ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು, ದೇವಸಮುದ್ರ ಹೋಬಳಿ, ಹೇರೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಸ.ನಂ.34/3 ರಲ್ಲಿ 2.09 ಎಕರೆ/ ಗುಂಟೆ ಒಟ್ಟು 105.12 ಎಕರೆ/ಗುಂಟೆ ಕೃಷಿ ಜಮೀನನ್ನು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಉದ್ದೇಶಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅಂದರೆ, ಸೌರ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಘಟಕ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸುವ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಭೂ ಸುಧಾರಣಾ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮ 1961 ರ ಕಲಂ 109(1) ಮತ್ತು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಭೂ ಸುಧಾರಣಾ ನಿಯಮಗಳು (1974)ರ ನಿಯಮ 38–ಬಿ ಮತ್ತು 38–ಸಿ ರಲ್ಲಿನ ಷರತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಪೂರೈಸಿದ್ದು, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಭೂ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮ 1961ರ ಕಲಂ 63, 79ಎ, 79ಬಿ ಅಥವಾ 80ಕ್ಕೆ ವಿನಾಯಿತಿ ನೀಡಿ, ಕಲಂ 109 (1)ರಡಿ ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಷರತ್ತುಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಳಪಟ್ಟು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅನುಮತಿ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ:–

1) ಯಾವ ಉದ್ದೇಶಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಜಮೀನನ್ನು ಖರೀದಿಸಲು ಅನುಮತಿ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆಯೋ ಅದೇ ಉದ್ದೇಶಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಜಮೀನನ್ನು ಎರಡು ವರ್ಷದೊಳಗೆ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಮತ್ತು ಈ ಕುರಿತಂತೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಲಿಖಿತವಾಗಿ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ನೀಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

2) ಈ ಅನುಮತಿಯು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಭೂಸುಧಾರಣಾ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮ (1961)ದ ಕಲಂ 109ರನ್ವಯ ವಿನಾಯಿತಿ ಮಾತ್ರವಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಬೇರೆ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳ ಉಲ್ಲಂಘನೆಯಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಕಾಯ್ದೆಯಡಿ ಅಗತ್ಯ ಕ್ರಮ ಜರುಗಿಸಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

3) ಈ ವಿನಾಯಿತಿ ಪಡೆದವರು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಅಥವಾ ಯಾವುದೇ ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಅಥವಾ ಸಹಕಾರ, ಕೃಷಿ ಮತ್ತು ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಥವಾ ಕಂಪನಿ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ, 1956ರ ಕಲಂ 3 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿರುವಂತೆ ಶೇಕಡ 51 ಪೇಯ್ಡ್ ಅಪ್ ಷೇರು ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಹೊಂದಿದ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಅಥವಾ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಅಥವಾ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಿತ ಅಥವಾ ಎರಡರ ಹಿಡಿತ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಸಂಘ/ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಖಾತರಿ ನೀಡಿ ಅಡಮಾನ ಹಾಗೂ ಇತರೆ ಹೊಣೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಸಾಲ ಪಡೆಯುವುದನ್ನು ಹೊರತುಪಡಿಸಿ ಸದರಿ ಜಮೀನನ್ನು ನಿಗದಿತ ಉದ್ದೇಶಕ್ಕಲ್ಲದೆ ಬೇರೆ ಉದ್ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಬಳಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದಲ್ಲ.

4) ಸದರಿ ಜಮೀನನ್ನು ವ್ಯವಸಾಯೇತರ ಉದ್ದೇಶಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಪರಿವರ್ತಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಭೂ ಸುಧಾರಣಾ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮ (1964)ದ ಕಲಂ 95ರ ಮೇರೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಯವರಿಂದ ಅನುಮತಿ ಪಡೆಯತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

5) ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿತ ಜಮೀನುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವ ಮೊದಲು ಜಮೀನಿನ ವಿನ್ಯಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ನಗರ ಯೋಜನಾ ಇಲಾಖೆ/ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ/ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರಗಳಿಂದ ಅಥವಾ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಸಕ್ಷಮ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಂದ ಅನುಮೋದನೆ ಪಡೆಯತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

6) ಆ ಜಮೀನು ಯಾವುದೇ ನಗರಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರದ ಸಿ.ಡಿ.ಪಿ/ಒ.ಡಿ.ಪಿ. ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯೊಳಗೆ ಬಂದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರದ ಅನುಮತಿ ಪಡೆಯತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

7) ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಭೂ ಮಂಜೂರಾತಿ ನಿಯಮಗಳು 1969 ರಂತೆ ಮಂಜೂರು ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದಂತಹ ಯಾವುದೇ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಜಮೀನುಗಳು ಇದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಹೊರತುಪಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

8) ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ನಡೆಸುವ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳು ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಕಾನೂನು, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಮತ್ತು ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳನ್ನು ಪಾಲಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

ಈ ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೇ ಷರತ್ತುಗಳು ಉಲ್ಲಂಘನೆಯಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿರುವ ಅನುಮತಿಯನ್ನು ಕಾನೂನು ರೀತ್ಯ ರದ್ದುಪಡಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪಿತ ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ಋಣಮುಕ್ತವಾಗಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಹಿತ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುವುದು.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಆದೇಶಾನುಸಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ,

ಬಿ.ಎಂ.ದಾಕ್ಷಾಯಣಮ್ಮ,

ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧೀನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ,

ಕಂದಾಯ ಇಲಾಖೆ (ಭೂ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ).

P.R. 223

ಕಂದಾಯ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ

ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಆರ್‌ಡಿ 63 ಎಲ್‌ಜಿವೈ 2012, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 29–01–2013.

ನಮೂನೆ–27

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಭೂ ಕಂದಾಯ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮ ಕಲಂ 68(1) ಮತ್ತು ನಿಯಮ 94 ರನ್ವಯ ಘೋಷಣೆ

ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಸ್ವತ್ತಾಗಿರುವ ಹಾಗೂ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಅನುಸೂಚಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಪಡಿಸಿದ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಸ್ವತ್ತಿನ ಭಾಗವು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಉಪಯೋಗಕ್ಕೆ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಕಂಡು ಬಂದಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಪ್ರಯುಕ್ತ ಈಗ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಭೂ ಕಂದಾಯ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮ 1964ರ ಕಲಂ 68ನೇ ಪ್ರಕರಣದ (1)ನೇ ಉಪಪ್ರಕರಣದಿಂದ ಪ್ರದತ್ತವಾದ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಚಲಾಯಿಸಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಸ್ವತ್ತಿನ ಸದರಿ ಭಾಗವು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರ ಉಪಯೋಗಕ್ಕೆ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಮತ್ತು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಸ್ವತ್ತಿನ ಸದರಿ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಅದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರ ಹಾಗೂ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳು ಕೊನೆಗೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕದ್ದೆಂದು ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಿ ಈ ಮೂಲಕ ಘೋಷಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಹಕ್ಕಿನ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಸದರಿ ಸ್ವತ್ತಿನ ಸದರಿ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಅದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಹಿತಾಸಕ್ತಿಯುಳ್ಳ ಅಥವಾ ಹಕ್ಕುಳ್ಳ ಅಥವಾ ಈ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಅನ್ಯಥಾ ಬಾಧಿತನಾಗುವ/ಪ್ರತಿಕೂಲ ಪರಿಣಾಮಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಗಾಗುವ ಸಂಭವವಿರುವ ಇತರೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಹಿತಾಸಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊರಡಿಸಿದ ತೊಂಭತ್ತು (90) ದಿನಗಳೊಳಗೆ ಸದರಿ ಉದ್ದೇಶದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಆಕ್ಷೇಪಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅಂತಹ ಹಿತಾಸಕ್ತಿ ಅಥವಾ ಹಕ್ಕಿನ ನಷ್ಟ ಪರಿಹಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಕ್ಲೇಮು ಮಾಡಲಾದ ಮೊಬಲಗು ಮತ್ತು ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಲಿಖಿತ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಮತ್ತು ಸದರಿ ಮುಕ್ತ ಆಕ್ಷೇಪಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಸದರಿ ಪ್ರಕರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪಬಂಧಿಸಿರುವಂತೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

ಅನುಸೂಚಿ

ರಸ್ತೆಯ ಭಾಗ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಇರುವ ಗ್ರಾಮ	ಹೊಸಹೊಳಲು
ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು	ಕೆ.ಆರ್.ಪೇಟೆ
ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ	ಮಂಡ್ಯ
ಕಟ್ಟೆಯ ಭಾಗದ ವರ್ಣನೆ	ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಕಟ್ಟೆ ಸ.ನಂ.361
ರಸ್ತೆ ಮೊದಲಾದುದರ ಭಾಗ ಅಥವಾ ಭಾಗದ ವರ್ಣನೆ	ಸ.ನಂ 46 ರಲ್ಲಿನ 8–00 ಎಕರೆ
ರಸ್ತೆಯ ಭಾಗ ಅಥವಾ ಭಾಗಗಳ ಸರಿಸುಮಾರು ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ ಮತ್ತು ಮೇರೆ, ಒಟ್ಟು 8–00 ಎಕರೆ	
ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ರಸ್ತೆ: ಬೀದಿ:ಗಲ್ಲಿ:ದಾರಿ: ಅಥವ ಅದರ ಭಾಗ:–	
ಪೂರ್ವ	ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಗೋಮಾಳ
ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ	ಕೊಮ್ಮೇರಹಳ್ಳಿ ಗಡಿ
ಉತ್ತರ	ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಗೋಮಾಳ
ದಕ್ಷಿಣ	ಕೊಳಚೇನೀರು ಶುದ್ಧೀಕರಣಕ್ಕೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಇದೇ ನಂ: ಜಮೀನು, ಈ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ಇರುವ ಎಂಟು (8–00) ಎಕರೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶವನ್ನು ಘನ ತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯವಸ್ತು ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಗಾಗಿ ನೀಡುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಆಜ್ಞಾನುಸಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ,
ಕೆ.ಶಿವಲಿಂಗಯ್ಯ,
ಪೀಠಾಧಿಕಾರಿ,
ಕಂದಾಯ ಇಲಾಖೆ (ಭೂ ಮಂ–2).

P.R. 224

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND GEOLOGY, BANGALORE

Sub: Consideration of renewal application dated 20-12-2001 of Sri.Govind.B.Ron for moulding sand over an area of 8.09 Hectares in Kuruvatti village, Huvinahadagali taluk, Bellary district for a period of 20 years. – reg.

Read:
1. Your renewal application dated 20-12-2001 in No.243 AML 2001.
2. This office notice No. ಗಭೂಇ/ಗಗುಶಾ/ಮೌ.ಸ್ಯಾಂಡ್/2012-13/2650-84, dated 02-07-2012.
3. This office notice No ಗಭೂಇ/ಗಗುಶಾ/ಮೌ.ಸ್ಯಾಂಡ್/2012-13/3273-3297, dated 23-07-2012.

1. A mining lease was sanctioned to Sri.Govind.B.Ron for moulding sand over an area of 8-09 hectares in Kuruvatti village, Huvinahadagali taluk, Bellary district for a period of 10 years from 23-12-1992 vide ML No.2166. The said lease came to be expired on 22-12-2002. The lessee has made renewal application on 20-12-2001.

2. The said application was processed and sand samples from the area were collected and analyzed by the mineral technologist of this office. The analysis proved that the clay content in the sand is less than 5% the IS specification for natural moulding sand (IS 3343-1965) vide page 4 Para 5.1 specified that the moulding sand of different grades should contain 5% to 20% clay. Therefore, the sand available in this area cannot be classified under natural moulding sand.

3. The geological studies No.104 is published by the Department of Mines and Geology in the year 1975. It establishes that all the sand deposits in Tungabhadra course in the surveyed area have total reserves of 1047405 tonnes. This sand can be used for general constructions, filter beds, grinding and polishing and foundries. The classification has not been made due to non-availability of resources (Para 15.4 page No.18 of study report). It is also fact that the sand deposit based on parameters like grain size, shape, specific gravity of grains and velocity of stream, the change in quality is also expected.

4. The matter of renewal was pending for long time hence notice was issued to the applicant on 02-07-2012 to appear before this authority on 23-07-2012 for making presentation of his case and the matter was adjourned to 16-08-2012. Sri.Govind.B.Ron appeared on 16-08-2012 and submitted his written arguments, wherein it is stated that the officers of this Department have collected the samples from the leased area in his absence. He further stated that the Department have conducted the chemical analysis of the entire Tungabhadra river sand in the district of Haveri and Bellary the same has been published by this Department in the Geological studies No.104 and in the report it is stated that sand available can be used for both construction purpose and also for industrial purpose. He further stated that Geologist of the Department conducted the chemical analysis of the Tungabhadra river sand and discovered that the sand contains 90% of Silica (SiO_2) and 2% clay, hence it was ordinary sand and it is very much necessary for the Department to produce the document in this regard and also stated that the major mineral can be used for minor mineral under Rule 27(o) of MCR

1960 and having permitted the lessee all these years to mine ordinary sand, renewal cannot be refused on the ground of non-availability of moulding sand in Tungabhadra river bed.

5. Availability percentage of moulding sand in Tungabhadra River Bed stretch from Konanathambige Village to Hammige Village stretch between Bellary and Dharwad district was the subject matter of WP No.16119/97, 49376/04, 41990/11 and connected revision petitions before the Central Mines Tribunal pursuant to the Central Mines Tribunal order No.270/2011 dated 31-03-2011 in revision application No.13/1/2011-RC-1 this authority on 12-12-2011 had addressed a letter to the Head of the Department of Civil Engineering, Indian Institute of Science requesting specific opinion about the kind of sand to enable this authority to pass a fresh order as per the Central Mines Tribunal. The Indian Institute of Science in their letter dated 13-06-2012 furnished the technical note on the "Natural Moulding Sand for use in Foundries" based on the test reports forwarded by this authority. The gist of the note is as follows:

6. As many as 30 sand samples collected from different locations in Tungabhadra river beds of Nadiharalalli, Irani, Hirebidiri, Konanatambige, Somalapura, Medleri, Udagatti, Belur, Hiladahalli, Chikkakuruvathi, Chandapuri and Nasipura villages of Ranibennur taluk, Kanchanagatti, Havanur villages of Haveri taluk tested by Department of Mines and Geology by following IS 1918 Code guidelines and by Indian Bureau of Mines Laboratories by following chemical analysis process were tested to ascertain percentage of "Natural Moulding Sand for use in foundries". Based on percentage of clay content and grain size distribution ascertained from physical test following IS 1918 code guidelines and percentage of SiO_2 (Silica) ascertained from chemical analysis samples of Konanatambige, Somalapur, Medleri and Hiladahalli were found fit to classify/ categories as moulding sand for foundry use / applications. Whereas the procedure adopted by IBM laboratories for assessing sand samples for their suitability as moulding sand does not confirm to the IS code (IS 3343 and IS 1918) specifications and guidelines. Analytical results of sand samples generated by the Indian Bureau of Mines laboratories (given in Table 2) cannot be considered for examining their suitability as foundry sand following the guidelines of Indian Standards Codes (IS 3343 and IS 1918 specifications.)

7. Seven samples sent by the Department to Indian Institute of Science correspond to different locations of Tungabhadra River Bed from Konanathambige, Somalapura, Medleri, Udagatti, Belur, Hiladahalli the area of moulding sand identified in the said location put together is 50 acres. One single largest block in the said area is 30 acres and another single largest block is 20 acres only. Further according to test report of Indian Institute of Science samples from Belur locations do not reveal moulding sand fit for foundry application. In this view of the matter extent of single largest block of 30 acres or 20 acres is likely to be reduced. At any rate grant of lease for moulding sand to an extent of 30 acres or 20 acres is likely to overlap or interfere with the area of quarrying lease for ordinary sand.

8. ISI specification for natural moulding sand (IS 1387-1959) illustrates that the occurrences of natural moulding sand deposists may be one foot to five feet in thickness. The sand deposits are recovered from major rivers of Karnataka such as Cauvery, Tungabhadra, Krishna, Kabini, Karidra, etc., the minor rivers for the purpose of moulding sand samples were collected from all the existing mining leases granted in Tungabhadra river bed for evaluation of moulding sand deposits. On chemical analysis it is found, almost all the samples indicated that they come/fall under ordinary sand category.

9. Therefore grant of lease for moulding sand is impractical and not in public interest. The details of samples and their analysis report is enclosed as Annexure-1. Apart from the technical aspects, there is one another bigger dimension to the whole issue. In pursuance of several Government decisions, Karnataka State Sand Policy was framed and notified on 29/01/2011. The policy was incorporated in KMMCR – 1994 vide amendment dated 2/7/2011. A separate chapter on sand mining and regulation has been included. As per the sand policy and KMMCR, the sand mining in the entire State is done by Public Works Department. District Sand Monitoring Committee under the chairmanship of Deputy Commissioner has been constituted to regulate and monitor the sand mining and related issues. This Committee also decides the rate at which sand will be sold from PWD blocks/stockyards. In the Haveri district the sand cost is about Rs.400/- M.T. The entire money earned through sale of sand is deposited in the Department of Mines and Geology revenue head of account. Therefore, in the same area where largest available quantity is ordinary sand, moulding sand wherever available is also available only in pockets. Besides sale of ordinary sand yields revenue of about Rs.400/- M.T to the Government whereas lessee would have paid a royalty of only Rs.30/- and also ordinary sand is made available at reasonable rates to the Public / Government civil works. Allocating mining leases on large river beds with meager moulding sand deposits and vast ordinary sand deposits, only encourages illegal ordinary sand mining, loss of Government revenue and not in public interest.

In the light of the above facts and circumstances I proceed to pass the following order subject to the final orders of the WP No.41990/2011 filed by Smt.Jyothi Manjula V/s State before the Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka, Bangalore:

ORDER No.DMG/MLS/243 AML 2001/12-13, Dated : 5th February 2013

I, H.R.Srinivasa, IAS, Director of Mines and Geology, Bangalore in exercise of conferred under Government Notification No.CI 3 MMN 95, dated 27-05-1995 do hereby reject the renewal application No. 243 AML 2001 dated 20-12-2001 of Sri.Govind.B.Ron for moulding sand over an area of 8.09 hectares in Kuruvatti village, Huvinahadagali taluk, Bellary district.

P.R. 269 **DIRECTOR.**

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND GEOLOGY, BANGALORE

Sub: Consideration of renewal application dated 11-08-2011 of Sri.H.B.Patil for moulding sand over an area of 80 acres in Kotihal village, Ranebennur taluk, Haveri district for a period of 20 years. – reg.

Read: 1. Your renewal application dated 11-08-2011 in No.556 AML 2011.

2. This office notice No.– ಗಭೂಇ/ಗಗುಶಾ/ಮೌ.ಸ್ಯಾಂಡ್/2012-13/2650-84, dated 02-07-2012.

3. This office notice No.– ಗಭೂಇ/ಗಗುಶಾ/ಮೌ.ಸ್ಯಾಂಡ್/2012-13/3273-3297, dated 23-07-2012.

1. A mining lease was sanctioned to Sri.H.B.Patil for moulding sand over an area of 80 acres in Kotihal village, Ranebennur taluk, Haveri district for a period of 20 years from 14-08-1992 vide ML No.2152. The said lease came to be expired on 13-08-2012. The lessee has made renewal application on 11-08-2011.

2 The said application was processed and sand samples from the area were collected and analyzed by the mineral technologist of this office. The analysis proved that the clay content in the sand is less than 5% the IS specification for natural moulding sand (IS 3343-1965) vide page 4 Para 5.1 specified that the moulding sand of different grades should contain 5% to 20% clay. Therefore, the sand available in this area cannot be classified under natural moulding sand.

3. The geological studies No.104 is published by the Department of Mines and Geology in the year 1975. It establishes that all the sand deposits in Tungabhadra course in the surveyed area have total reserves of 1047405 tonnes. This sand can be used for general constructions, filter beds, grinding and polishing and foundries. The classification has not been made due to non-availability of resources (Para 15.4 page No.18 of study report). It is also fact that the sand deposit based on parameters like grain size, shape, specific gravity of grains and velocity of stream, the change in quality is also expected.

4. The matter of renewal was pending for long time hence notice was issued to the applicant on 02-07-2012 to appear before this authority on 23-07-2012 for making presentation of his case and the matter was adjourned to 16-08-2012. Sri.H.B.Patil appeared on 16-08-2012 and submitted his written arguments, wherein it is stated that the officers of this Department have collected the samples from the leased area in his absence. He further stated that the Department have conducted the chemical analysis of the entire Tungabhadra river sand in the district of Haveri and Bellary the same has been published by this Department in the Geological studies No.104 and in the report it is stated that sand available can be used for both construction purpose and also for industrial purpose. He further stated that Geologist of the Department conducted the chemical analysis of the Tungabhadra river sand and discovered that the sand contains 90% of Silica (SiO_2) and 2% clay, hence it was ordinary sand and it is very much necessary for the Department to produce the document in this regard and also stated that the major mineral can be used for minor mineral under Rule 27(o) of MCR 1960 and having permitted the lessee all these years to mine ordinary sand, renewal cannot be refused on the ground of non-availability of moulding sand in Tungabhadra river bed.

5. Availability percentage of moulding sand in Tungabhadra River Bed stretch from Konanathambige village to Hammige village stretch between Bellary and Dharwad district was the subject matter of WP No.16119/97, 49376/04, 41990/11 and connected revision petitions before the Central Mines Tribunal pursuant to the Central Mines Tribunal order No.270/2011 dated 31-03-2011 in revision application No.13/1/2011-RC-1 this authority on 12-12-2011 had addressed a letter to the Head of the Department of Civil Engineering, Indian Institute of Science requesting specific opinion about the kind of sand to enable this authority to pass a fresh order as per the Central Mines Tribunal. The Indian Institute of Science in their letter dated 13-06-2012 furnished the technical note on the "Natural Moulding Sand for use in Foundries" based on the test reports forwarded by this authority. The gist of the note is as follows:

6. As many as 30 sand samples collected from different locations in Tungabhadra river beds of Nadiharalalli, Irani, Hirebidiri, Konanatambige, Somalapura, Medleri, Udagatti, Belur, Hiladahalli, Chikkakuruvathi, Chandapuri and Nasipura villages of Ranibennur taluk, Kanchanagatti, Havanur villages of Haveri taluk tested by Department of Mines and Geology by following IS 1918 Code guidelines and by Indian Bureau of Mines Laboratories by following chemical analysis process were tested to ascertain percentage of "Natural Moulding Sand for use in foundries". Based on percentage of clay content and grain size distribution ascertained from physical test following IS 1918 code guidelines and percentage of SiO_2 (Silica) ascertained from chemical analysis samples of Konanatambige, Somalapur, Medleri and Hiladahalli were found fit to classify/ categories as moulding sand for foundry use / applications. Whereas the procedure adopted by IBM laboratories for assessing sand samples for their suitability as moulding sand does not confirm to the IS code (IS 3343 and IS 1918) specifications and guidelines. Analytical results of 8 sand samples generated by the Indian Bureau of Mines laboratories (given in Table 2) cannot be considered for examining their suitability as foundry sand following the guidelines of Indian Standards Codes (IS 3343 and IS 1918 specifications.)

7. Seven samples sent by the Department to Indian Institute of Science correspond to different locations of Tungabhadra River Bed from Konanathambige, Somalapura, Medleri, Udagatti, Belur, Hiladahalli the area of moulding sand identified in the said location put together is 50 acres. One single largest block in the said area is 30 acres and another single largest block is 20 acres only. Further according to test report of Indian Institute of Science samples from Belur locations do not reveal moulding sand fit for foundry application. In this view of the matter extent of single largest block of 30 acres or 20 acres is likely to be reduced. At any rate grant of lease for moulding sand to an extent of 30 acres or 20 acres is likely to overlap or interfere with the area of quarrying lease for ordinary sand.

8. ISI specification for natural moulding sand (IS 1387-1959) illustrates that the occurrences of natural moulding sand deposists may be one foot to five feet in thickness. The sand deposits are recovered from major rivers of Karnataka such as Cauvery, Tungabhadra, Krishna, Kabini, Karidra, etc., the minor rivers for the purpose of moulding sand samples were collected from all the existing mining leases granted in Tungabhadra river bed for evaluation of moulding sand deposits. On chemical analysis it is found, almost all the samples indicated that they come/fall under ordinary sand category.

9. Therefore grant of lease for moulding sand is impractical and not in public interest. The details of samples and their analysis report is enclosed as Annexure-1. Apart from the technical aspects, there is one another bigger dimension to the whole issue. In pursuance of several Government decisions, Karnataka State Sand Policy was framed and notified on 29/01/2011. The policy was incorporated in KMMCR – 1994 vide amendment dated 2/7/2011. A separate chapter on sand mining and regulation has been included. As per the sand policy and KMMCR, the sand mining in the entire State is done by Public Works Department. District Sand Monitoring Committee under the chairmanship of Deputy Commissioner has been constituted to regulate and monitor the sand mining and related issues. This Committee also decides the rate at which sand will be sold from PWD blocks/stockyards. In the Haveri district the sand cost is about Rs.400/- M.T. The entire money earned through sale of sand is deposited in the Department of Mines and Geology revenue head of account. Therefore, in the same area where largest available quantity is ordinary sand, moulding sand wherever available is also available only in pockets. Besides sale of ordinary sand yields revenue of about Rs.400/- M.T to the Government whereas lessee would have paid a royalty of only Rs.30/- and also ordinary sand is made available at reasonable rates to the Public / Government civil works. Allocating mining leases on large river beds with meager moulding sand deposits and vast ordinary sand deposits, only encourages illegal ordinary sand mining, loss of Government revenue and not in public interest.

In the light of the above facts and circumstances I proceed to pass the following order subject to the final orders of the WP No.41990/2011 filed by Smt.Jyothi Manjula V/s State before the Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka, Bangalore:

ORDER NO.DMG/MLS/556 AML 11/12-13 DATED 5TH FEBRUARY 2013

I, H.R.Srinivasa, IAS, Director of Mines and Geology, Bangalore in exercise of powers conferred under Government Notification No.CI 3 MMN 95, dated 27-05-1995 do hereby reject the renewal application No.556 AML 2011 dated 11-08-2011 of Sri.H.B.Patil for moulding sand over an area of 80.00 acres in Kotihal village, Ranebennur taluk, Haveri district.

P.R. 270 **DIRECTOR.**

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND GEOLOGY, BANGALORE

Sub: Consideration of renewal application dated 08-11-2006 of Smt.B.M.Vishalakshi for moulding sand over an area of 12.94 Hectares in Nelawagalu Village, Ranebennur taluk, Haveri district for a period of 20 years. – reg.

Read: 1. Your renewal application dated 08-11-2006 in No.1089 AML 2006.

2. This office notice No.– ಗಭೂಇ/ಗಗುಶಾ/ಮೌ.ಸ್ಯಾಂಡ್/2012-13/2650-84, dated 02-07-2012.

3. This office notice No.– ಗಭೂಇ/ಗಗುಶಾ/ಮೌ.ಸ್ಯಾಂಡ್//2012-13/3273-3297, dated 23-07-2012.

1. A mining lease was sanctioned to Smt.B.M.Vishalakshi for moulding sand over an area of 12.94 hectares in Nelawagalu village, Ranebennur taluk, Dharwad district for a period of 20 years from 20-11-1987 vide ML No.2055. The said lease came to be expired on 19-11-2007. The lessee has made renewal application on 08-11-2006.

2. The said application was processed and sand samples from the area were collected and analyzed by the mineral technologist of this office. The analysis proved that the clay content in the sand is less than 5% the IS specification for natural moulding sand (IS 3343-1965) vide page 4 Para 5.1 specified that the moulding sand of different grades should contain 5% to 20% clay. Therefore, the sand available in this area cannot be classified under natural moulding sand.

3. The geological studies No.104 is published by the Department of Mines and Geology in the year 1975. It establishes that all the sand deposits in Tungabhadra course in the surveyed area have total reserves of 1047405 tonnes. This sand can be used for general constructions, filter beds, grinding and polishing and foundries. The classification has not been made due to non-availability of resources (Para 15.4 page No.18 of study report). It is also fact that the sand deposit based on parameters like grain size, shape, specific gravity of grains and velocity of stream, the change in quality is also expected.

4. The matter of renewal was pending for long time hence notice was issued to the applicant on 02-07-2012 to appear before this authority on 23-07-2012 for making presentation of her case and the matter was adjourned to 16-08-2012. Smt.B.M.Vishalakshi appeared on 16-08-2012 and submitted her written arguments, wherein it is stated that the officers of this Department have collected the samples from the leased area in her absence. She further stated that the Department have conducted the chemical analysis of the entire Tungabhadra river sand the same has been published by this Department in the Geological studies No.104 and in the report it is stated that sand available can be used for both construction purpose and also for industrial purpose. He further stated that Geologist of the Department conducted the chemical analysis of the Tungabhadra river sand and discovered that the sand contains 90% of

Silica (SiO_2) and 2% clay, hence it was ordinary sand and it is very much necessary for the Department to produce the document in this regard and also stated that the Central Government, Department of Mines have classified the minerals as minor and major depending upon its end use not basically on the chemical analysis and having permitted the lessee all these years to mine ordinary sand.

5. Availability percentage of moulding sand in Tungabhadra River Bed stretch from Konanathambige village to Hammige village stretch between Bellary and Dharwad district was the subject matter of WP No.16119/97, 49376/04, 41990/11 and connected revision petitions before the Central Mines Tribunal pursuant to the Central Mines Tribunal order No.270/2011 dated 31-03-2011 in revision application No.13/1/2011-RC-1 this authority on 12-12-2011 had addressed a letter to the Head of the Department of Civil Engineering, Indian Institute of Science requesting specific opinion about the kind of sand to enable this authority to pass a fresh order as per the Central Mines Tribunal. The Indian Institute of Science in their letter dated 13-06-2012 furnished the technical note on the "Natural Moulding Sand for use in Foundries" based on the test reports forwarded by this authority. The gist of the note is as follows:

6. As many as 30 sand samples collected from different locations in Tungabhadra river beds of Nadiharalalli, Irani, Hirebidiri, Konanatambige, Somalapura, Medleri, Udagatti, Belur, Hiladahalli, Chikkakuruvathi, Chandapuri and Nasipura villages of Ranibennur taluk, Kanchanagatti, Havanur villages of Haveri taluk tested by Department of Mines and Geology by following IS 1918 Code guidelines and by Indian Bureau of Mines Laboratories by following chemical analysis process were tested to ascertain percentage of "Natural Moulding Sand for use in foundries". Based on percentage of clay content and grain size distribution ascertained from physical test following IS 1918 code guidelines and percentage of SiO_2 (Silica) ascertained from chemical analysis samples of Konanatambige, Somalapur, Medleri and Hiladahalli were found fit to classify/ categories as moulding sand for foundry use / applications. Whereas the procedure adopted by IBM laboratories for assessing sand samples for their suitability as moulding sand does not confirm to the IS code (IS 3343 and IS 1918) specifications and guidelines. Analytical results of sand samples generated by the Indian Bureau of Mines laboratories (given in Table 2) cannot be considered for examining their suitability as foundry sand following the guidelines of Indian Standards Codes (IS 3343 and IS 1918 specifications.)

7. Seven samples sent by the Department to Indian Institute of Science correspond to different locations of Tungabhadra River Bed from Konanathambige, Somalapura, Medleri, Udagatti, Belur, Hiladahalli the area of moulding sand identified in the said location put together is 50 acres. One single largest block in the said area is 30 acres and another single largest block is 20 acres only. Further according to test report of Indian Institute of Science samples from Belur locations do not reveal moulding sand fit for foundry application. In this view of the matter extent of single largest block of 30 acres or 20 acres is likely to be reduced. At any rate grant of lease for moulding sand to an extent of 30 acres or 20 acres is likely to overlap or interfere with the area of quarrying lease for ordinary sand.

8. ISI specification for natural moulding sand (IS 1387-1959) illustrates that the occurrences of natural moulding sand deposists may be one foot to five feet in thickness. The sand deposits are recovered from major rivers of Karnataka such as Cauvery, Tungabhadra, Krishna, Kabini, Karidra, etc., the minor rivers for the purpose of moulding sand samples were collected from all the existing mining leases granted in Tungabhadra river bed for evaluation of moulding sand deposits. On chemical analysis it is found, almost all the samples indicated that they come/fall under ordinary sand category.

9. Therefore grant of lease for moulding sand is impractical and not in public interest. The details of samples and their analysis report is enclosed as Annexure-1. Apart from the technical aspects, there is one another bigger dimension to the whole issue. In pursuance of several Government decisions, Karnataka State Sand Policy was framed and notified on 29/01/2011. The policy was incorporated in KMMCR – 1994 vide amendment dated 2/7/2011. A separate chapter on sand mining and regulation has been included. As per the sand policy and KMMCR, the sand mining in the entire State is done by Public Works Department. District Sand Monitoring Committee under the chairmanship of Deputy Commissioner has been constituted to regulate and monitor the sand mining and related issues. This Committee also decides the rate at which sand will be sold from PWD blocks/stockyards. In the Haveri district the sand cost is about Rs.400/- M.T. The entire money earned through sale of sand is deposited in the Department of Mines and Geology revenue head of account. Therefore, in the same area where largest available quantity is ordinary sand, moulding sand wherever available is also available only in pockets. Besides sale of ordinary sand yields revenue of about Rs.400/- M.T to the Government whereas lessee would have paid a royalty of only Rs.30/- and also ordinary sand is made available at reasonable rates to the Public / Government civil works. Allocating mining leases on large river beds with meager moulding sand deposits and vast ordinary sand deposits, only encourages illegal ordinary sand mining, loss of Government revenue and not in public interest.

In the light of the above facts and circumstances I proceed to pass the following order subject to the final orders of the WP No.41190/2011 filed by Smt.Jyothi Manjula V/s State before the Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka, Bangalore:

Order No.DMG/MLS/1089 AML 2006/12-13 Dated : 4th February 2013

I, H.R.Srinivasa, IAS, Director of Mines and Geology, Bangalore in exercise of conferred under Government Notification No.CI 3 MMN 95, dated 27-05-1995 do hereby reject the renewal application No. 1089 AML 2006 dated 08-11-2006 of Smt.B.M.Vishalakshi for moulding sand over an area of 12.94 Hectares in Nelawagalu village, Ranebennur taluk, Haveri district.

P.R. 268 **DIRECTOR.**

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND GEOLOGY, BANGALORE

Sub: Premature termination of mining lease bearing No.2218 sanctioned to of Sri.Babulal Khan Mahadi for moulding sand over an area of 3.00 acres in Irani Village of Rannebennur Taluk, Haveri District for a period of 20 years w.e.f. 30-09-96. – reg.

Read:
1. Your application dated 13-01-1992 in No.4 AML 92.
2. This office letter No.DMG/AML4/AML 92/20569, dated 28-02-1996.
3. This office notice No.– ಗಭೂಇ/ಗಗುಶಾ/ಮೌ.ಸ್ಯಾಂಡ್/2012-13/2650-84, dated 02-07-2012.
4. This office notice No.– ಗಭೂಇ/ಗಗುಶಾ/ಮೌ.ಸ್ಯಾಂಡ್/2012-13/3273-3297, dated 23-07-2012.

1. A mining lease application was filed by Sri.Allabaksi Bahadur Khan Mahadi for moulding sand over an area of 3.00 acres in Irani Village of Rannebennur Taluk, Haveri District for a period of 20 years on 16-01-92. As per Sri.Babulal Mahadi's representation dated 12-05-95 submitted the death certificate of Sri.Allabaksh Mahadi and requested to consider him as legal heir.

By this office letter dated 28-02-1996 cited under ref (2) Sri.Babulal Khan Mahadi is considered as legal heir of Late Allabaksh Bahadur Khan Mahadi under the provisions of Rule 25A of MCR 1960.

A mining lease was executed in favour of Sri.Babulal Khan Mahadi for moulding sand over an area of 3.00 acres in Irani Village of Rannebennur Taluk, Haveri District on 30-09-96 for a period of 20 years w.e.f. 30-09-96 vide ML No.2218.

2. Sand samples from the area were collected and analyzed by the mineral technologist of this office. The analysis proved that the clay content in the sand is less than 5% the IS specification for natural moulding sand (IS 3343-1965) vide page 4 Para 5.1 specified that the moulding sand of different grades should contain 5% to 20% clay. Therefore, the sand available in this area cannot be classified under natural moulding sand.

3. The geological studies No.104 is published by the Department of Mines and Geology in the year 1975. It establishes that all the sand deposits in Tungabhadra course in the surveyed area have total reserves of 1047405 tonnes. This sand can be used for general constructions, filter beds, grinding and polishing and foundries. The classification has not been made due to non-availability of resources (Para 15.4 page No.18 of study report). It is also fact that the sand deposit based on parameters like grain size, shape, specific gravity of grains and velocity of stream, the change in quality is also expected.

4. A notice was issued to the applicant on 02-07-2012 to appear before this authority on 23-07-2012 for making presentation of his case and the matter was adjourned to 16-08-2012. Sri.Babulal Khan Mahadi appeared on 16-08-2012 and submitted his written arguments, wherein it is stated that the officers of this Department have collected the samples from the leased area in his absence. He further stated that the Department have conducted the chemical analysis of the entire Tungabhadra river sand in the district of Haveri and Bellary the same has been published by this Department in the Geological studies No.104 and in the report it is stated that sand available can be used for both construction purpose and also for industrial purpose. He further stated that Geologist of the Department conducted the chemical analysis of the Tungabhadra river sand and discovered that the sand contains 90% of Silica (SiO_2) and 2% clay, hence it was ordinary sand and it is very much necessary for the Department to produce the document in this regard and also stated that the major mineral can be used for minor mineral under Rule 27(o) of MCR 1960 and having permitted the lessee all these years to mine ordinary sand, renewal cannot be refused on the ground of non-availability of moulding sand in Tungabhadra river bed.

5. Availability percentage of moulding sand in Tungabhadra River Bed stretch from Konanathambige Village to Hammige Village stretch between Bellary and Dharwad district was the subject matter of WP No.16119/97, 49376/04, 41990/11 and connected revision petitions before the Central Mines Tribunal pursuant to the Central Mines Tribunal order No.270/2011 dated 31-03-2011 in revision application No.13/1/2011-RC-1 this authority on 12-12-2011 had addressed a letter to the Head of the Department of Civil Engineering, Indian Institute of Science requesting specific opinion about the kind of sand to enable this authority to pass a fresh order as per the Central Mines Tribunal. The Indian Institute of Science in their letter dated 13-06-2012 furnished the technical note on the "Natural Moulding Sand for use in Foundries" based on the test reports forwarded by this authority. The gist of the note is as follows:

6. As many as 30 sand samples collected from different locations in Tungabhadra river beds of Nadiharalalli, Irani, Hirebidiri, Konanatambige, Somalapura, Medleri, Udagatti, Belur, Hiladahalli, Chikkakuruvathi, Chandapuri and Nasipura villages of Ranibennur taluk, Kanchanagatti, Havanur villages of Haveri taluk tested by Department of Mines and Geology by following IS 1918 Code guidelines and by Indian Bureau of Mines Laboratories by following chemical analysis process were tested to ascertain percentage of "Natural Moulding Sand for use in foundries". Based on percentage of clay content and grain size distribution ascertained from physical test following IS 1918 code guidelines and percentage of SiO_2 (Silica) ascertained from chemical analysis samples of Konanatambige, Somalapur, Medleri and Hiladahalli were found fit to classify/ categories as moulding sand for foundry use / applications. Whereas the procedure adopted by IBM laboratories for assessing sand samples for their suitability as moulding sand does not confirm to the IS code (IS 3343 and IS 1918) specifications and guidelines. Analytical results of sand samples generated by the Indian Bureau of Mines laboratories (given in Table 2) cannot be considered for examining their suitability as foundry sand following the guidelines of Indian Standards Codes (IS 3343 and IS 1918 specifications.)

7. Seven samples sent by the Department to Indian Institute of Science correspond to different locations of Tungabhadra River Bed from Konanathambige, Somalapura, Medleri, Udagatti, Belur, Hiladahalli the area of moulding sand identified in the

said location put together is 50 acres. One single largest block in the said area is 30 acres and another single largest block is 20 acres only. Further according to test report of Indian Institute of Science samples from Belur locations do not reveal moulding sand fit for foundry application. In this view of the matter extent of single largest block of 30 acres or 20 acres is likely to be reduced. At any rate grant of lease for moulding sand to an extent of 30 acres or 20 acres is likely to overlap or interfere with the area of quarrying lease for ordinary sand.

8. ISI specification for natural moulding sand (IS 1387-1959) illustrates that the occurrences of natural moulding sand deposists may be one foot to five feet in thickness. The sand deposits are recovered from major rivers of Karnataka such as Cauvery, Tungabhadra, Krishna, Kabini, Karidra, etc., the minor rivers for the purpose of moulding sand samples were collected from all the existing mining leases granted in Tungabhadra river bed for evaluation of moulding sand deposits. On chemical analysis it is found, almost all the samples indicated that they come/fall under ordinary sand category.

9. Therefore grant of lease for moulding sand is impractical and not in public interest. The details of samples and their analysis report is enclosed as Annexure-1. Apart from the technical aspects, there is one another bigger dimension to the whole issue. In pursuance of several Government decisions, Karnataka State Sand Policy was framed and notified on 29/01/2011. The policy was incorporated in KMMCR – 1994 vide amendment dated 2/7/2011. A separate chapter on sand mining and regulation has been included. As per the sand policy and KMMCR, the sand mining in the entire State is done by Public Works Department. District Sand Monitoring Committee under the chairmanship of Deputy Commissioner has been constituted to regulate and monitor the sand mining and related issues. This Committee also decides the rate at which sand will be sold from PWD blocks/stockyards. In the Haveri district the sand cost is about Rs.400/- M.T. The entire money earned through sale of sand is deposited in the Department of Mines and Geology revenue head of account. Therefore, in the same area where largest available quantity is ordinary sand, moulding sand wherever available is also available only in pockets. Besides sale of ordinary sand yields revenue of about Rs.400/- M.T to the Government whereas lessee would have paid a royalty of only Rs.30/- and also ordinary sand is made available at reasonable rates to the Public / Government civil works. Allocating mining leases on large river beds with meager moulding sand deposits and vast ordinary sand deposits, only encourages illegal ordinary sand mining, loss of Government revenue and not in public interest.

In the light of the above facts and circumstances I proceed to pass the following order subject to the final orders of the WP No.41990/2011 filed by Smt.Jyothi Manjula V/s State before the Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka, Bangalore:

Order No.DMG/MLS/4 AML 92/12-13 Dated : 4th February 2013

I, H.R.Srinivasa, IAS, Director of Mines and Geology, Bangalore do hereby recommend the Government for premature termination of mining lease bearing No.2218 sanctioned to Sri.Babulal Khan Mahadi for moulding sand over an area of 3.00 acres in Irani village of Rannebennur taluk, Haveri district for a period of 20 years w.e.f. 30-09-96 under section 4A of MM (D & R) Act 1957.

P.R. 267 **DIRECTOR.**

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND GEOLOGY, BANGALORE

Sub: Consideration of renewal application dated 11-05-1998 of Sri.Anjanappa Hanumappa Gadad for moulding sand over an area of 20.23 hectares in Pathepura and Kusugatti villages, Ranebennur taluk, Haveri district for a period of 20 years. – reg.

Read:
1. Your renewal application dated 11-05-1998 in No.31 AML 1998.
2. This office notice No.– ಗಭೂಇ/ಗಗುಶಾ/ಮೌ.ಸ್ಯಾಂಡ್/2012-13/2650-84, dated 02-07-2012.
3. This office notice No.– ಗಭೂಇ/ಗಗುಶಾ/ಮೌ.ಸ್ಯಾಂಡ್/2012-13/3273-3297, dated 23-07-2012.

1. A mining lease was sanctioned to Sri.Anjanappa Hanumappa Gaddad for moulding sand over an area of 20.23 hectares in Pathepura and Kusagatti villages, Ranebennur taluk, Dharwad district for a period of 10 years from 18-05-1989 vide ML No.2088. The said lease period came to be expired on 17-05-1999. Further the lessee has made application on 11-05-1998 seeking renewal of ML No.2088.

2. The said application was processed and sand samples from the area were collected and analyzed by the mineral technologist of this office. The analysis proved that the clay content in the sand is less than 5% the IS specification for natural moulding sand (IS 3343-1965) vide page 4 Para 5.1 specified that the moulding sand of different grades should contain 5% to 20% clay. Therefore, the sand available in this area cannot be classified under natural moulding sand.

3. The geological studies No.104 is published by the Department of Mines and Geology in the year 1975. It establishes that all the sand deposits in Tungabhadra course in the surveyed area have total reserves of 1047405 tonnes. This sand can be used for general constructions, filter beds, grinding and polishing and foundries. The classification has not been made due to non-availability of resources (Para 15.4 page No.18 of study report). It is also fact that the sand deposit based on parameters like grain size, shape, specific gravity of grains and velocity of stream, the change in quality is also expected.

4. The matter of renewal was pending for long time hence notice was issued to the applicant on 02-07-2012 to appear before this authority on 23-07-2012 for making presentation of his case and the matter was adjourned to 16-08-2012. Sri. Anjanappa Hanumappa Gadad appeared on 16-08-2012 and submitted his written statements, wherein it is stated that the lease is in operation

till today. The said lease was granted after verification of sand sample which is approved by Government of India, Indian Bureau of Mines and he has fulfilled and complied all the terms and conditions as imposed on him and the sand deposit in Tungabhadra river bed varies every year. He further stated that the moulding sand deposited in river bed is used for industries purpose only. The authorities under the Act, have stopped issue of permit to transport of the moulding sand. Hence it has resulted in illegal mining and loss to the State Exchequer. He further stated that the authorities have no power to terminate the lease for the reasons stated in the notice and requested to drop the proceedings.

5. Availability percentage of moulding sand in Tungabhadra River Bed stretch from Konanathambige village to Hammige village stretch between Bellary and Dharwad district was the subject matter of WP No.16119/97, 49376/04, 41990/11 and connected revision petitions before the Central Mines Tribunal pursuant to the Central Mines Tribunal order No.270/2011 dated 31-03-2011 in revision application No.13/1/2011-RC-1 this authority on 12-12-2011 had addressed a letter to the Head of the Department of Civil Engineering, Indian Institute of Science requesting specific opinion about the kind of sand to enable this authority to pass a fresh order as per the Central Mines Tribunal. The Indian Institute of Science in their letter dated 13-06-2012 furnished the technical note on the “Natural Moulding Sand for use in Foundries” based on the test reports forwarded by this authority. The gist of the note is as follows:

6. As many as 30 sand samples collected from different locations in Tungabhadra river beds of Nadiharalalli, Irani, Hirebidiri, Konanatambige, Somalapura, Medleri, Udagatti, Belur, Hiladahalli, Chikkakuruvathi, Chandapuri and Nasipura villages of Ranibennur taluk, Kanchanagatti, Havanur villages of Haveri taluk tested by Department of Mines and Geology by following IS 1918 Code guidelines and by Indian Bureau of Mines Laboratories by following chemical analysis process were tested to ascertain percentage of “Natural Moulding Sand for use in foundries”. Based on percentage of clay content and grain size distribution ascertained from physical test following IS 1918 code guidelines and percentage of SiO_2 (Silica) ascertained from chemical analysis samples of Konanatambige, Somalapur, Medleri and Hiladahalli were found fit to classify/ categories as moulding sand for foundry use / applications. Whereas the procedure adopted by IBM laboratories for assessing sand samples for their suitability as moulding sand does not confirm to the IS code (IS 3343 and IS 1918) specifications and guidelines. Analytical results of sand samples generated by the Indian Bureau of Mines laboratories (given in Table 2) cannot be considered for examining their suitability as foundry sand following the guidelines of Indian Standards Codes (IS 3343 and IS 1918 specifications.)

7. ISI specification for natural moulding sand (IS 1387-1959) illustrates that the occurrences of natural moulding sand deposists may be one foot to five feet in thickness. The sand deposits are recovered from major rivers of Karnataka such as Cauvery, Tungabhadra, Krishna, Kabini, Karidra, etc., the minor rivers for the purpose of moulding sand samples were collected from all the existing mining leases granted in Tungabhadra river bed for evaluation of moulding sand deposits. On chemical analysis it is found, almost all the samples indicated that they come/fall under ordinary sand category.

8. Seven samples sent by the Department to Indian Institute of Science correspond to different locations of Tungabhadra River Bed from Konanathambige, Somalapura, Medleri, Udagatti, Belur, Hiladahalli the area of moulding sand identified in the said location put together is 50 acres. One single largest block in the said area is 30 acres and another single largest block is 20 acres only. Further according to test report of Indian Institute of Science samples from Belur locations do not reveal moulding sand fit for foundry application. In this view of the matter extent of single largest block of 30 acres or 20 acres is likely to be reduced. At any rate grant of lease for moulding sand to an extent of 30 acres or 20 acres is likely to overlap or interfere with the area of quarrying lease for ordinary sand.

9. Therefore grant of lease for moulding sand is impractical and not in public interest. The details of samples and their analysis report is enclosed as Annexure-1. Apart from the technical aspects, there is one another bigger dimension to the whole issue. In pursuance of several Government decisions, Karnataka State Sand Policy was framed and notified on 29/01/2011. The policy was incorporated in KMMCR – 1994 vide amendment dated 2/7/2011. A separate chapter on sand mining and regulation has been included. As per the sand policy and KMMCR, the sand mining in the entire State is done by Public Works Department. District Sand Monitoring Committee under the chairmanship of Deputy Commissioner has been constituted to regulate and monitor the sand mining and related issues. This Committee also decides the rate at which sand will be sold from PWD blocks/stockyards. In the Haveri district the sand cost is about Rs.400/- M.T. The entire money earned through sale of sand is deposited in the Department of Mines and Geology revenue head of account. Therefore, in the same area where largest available quantity is ordinary sand, moulding sand wherever available is also available only in pockets. Besides sale of ordinary sand yields revenue of about Rs.400/- M.T to the Government whereas lessee would have paid a royalty of only Rs.30/- and also ordinary sand is made available at reasonable rates to the Public / Government civil works. Allocating mining leases on large river beds with meager moulding sand deposits and vast ordinary sand deposits, only encourages illegal ordinary sand mining, loss of Government revenue and not in public interest.

In the light of the above facts and circumstances I proceed to pass the following order subject to the final orders of the WP No.41990/2011 filed by Smt.Jyothi Manjula V/s State before the Hon’ble High Court of Karnataka, Bangalore:

Order No.DMG/MLS/31 AML 1998/12-13 Dated : 4th February 2013

I, H.R.Srinivasa, IAS, Director of Mines and Geology, Bangalore in exercise of conferred under Government Notification No.CI 3 MMN 95, dated 27-05-1995 do hereby reject the renewal application No. 31 AML 1998 dated 11-05-1998 of Sri. Anjanappa Hanumappa Gadad.

P.R. 271 **DIRECTOR.**

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DIRECTOR, DEPARTMENT OF MINES & GEOLOGY, BANGALORE

Sub: Consideration of renewal application dated : 14-07-2004 of Smt.Channamma, Legal heir of H.G.Katenahalli for moulding sand over an area of 115.00 acres in Haranagiri village, Ranebennur taluk, Haveri district for a period of 20 years. – reg.

Read:
1. Your renewal application dated 14-07-2004 in No. 372 AML 04.
2. This office letter No.DMG/MLS/ML-1982/08-09/ 2331-32, dated 25-08-2008.
3. This office notice No.DMG/MLS/372 AML 04/RML 1982/2008-09/1034, dated: 05-05-2009.
4. Deputy Commissioner, Haveri letter No.Bhoomi/ Vahi/31/09-10, dated : 02-07-09.
5. This office notice No. ಗಭೂಇ/ಗಗುಶಾ/ಮೌ.ಸ್ಯಾಂಡ್/2012-13/2650-84, dated : 02-07-2012.
6. This office notice No. ಗಭೂಇ/ಗಗುಶಾ/ಮೌ.ಸ್ಯಾಂಡ್/2012-13/3273-3297, dated : 23-07-2012.

1. A mining lease was sanctioned to Sri.H.G.Katenahalli for moulding sand over an area of 115 acres Haranagiri village, Ranebennur taluk, Haveri district for a period of 20 years from 30-07-1985 vide ML No.1982. The said lease came to be expired on 29-07-2005. The lessee has made renewal application on 14-07-2004.

2. The said application was processed and sand samples from the area were collected and analyzed by the mineral technologist of this office. The analysis proved that the clay content in the sand is less than 5% the IS specification for natural moulding sand (IS 3343-1965) vide page 4 Para 5.1 specified that the moulding sand of different grades should contain 5% to 20% clay. Therefore, the sand available in this area cannot be classified under natural moulding sand.

3. The geological studies No.104 is published by the Department of Mines and Geology in the year 1975. It establishes that all the sand deposits in Tungabhadra course in the surveyed area have total reserves of 1047405 tonnes. This sand can be used for general constructions, filter beds, grinding and polishing and foundries. The classification has not been made due to non-availability of resources (Para 15.4 page No.18 of study report). It is also fact that the sand deposit based on parameters like grain size, shape, specific gravity of grains and velocity of stream, the change in quality is also expected.

4. A per this officer letter cited under ref (2) Smt.Channamma W/o Late H.G.Katenahalli is considered as legal representative as per rule 25A(1) of MCR 1960 with regard to renewal application.

5. A notice was issued under rule 26(1) of MCR 1960 to the applicant cited under ref (3) to submit a statutory clearance of IBM approved mining plan, MoEF clearance, KSPCB consent, arrears clearance certificate from Senior Geologist and informed to pay arrears of royalty Rs.1,49,151/- within 30 days failing which action will be initiated to cancel the renewal application.

6. The Deputy Commissioner, Haveri in his report cited under ref (4) submitted revenue report recommending to renew the mining lease of 1982.

7. The matter of renewal was pending for long time hence notice was issued to the applicant on 02-07-2012 to appear before this authority on 23-07-2012 for making presentation of her case and the matter was adjourned to 16-08-2012. Smt.Channamma appeared on 16-08-2012 and submitted her written arguments, requesting to renew the mining lease in her favour because she has paid all arrears and dead rent and she has prayed that her husband was obtained mining lease and her husband expired due to heart attack and she has two handicapped sons and she is illiterate. This is the only income for their livelihood and prayed to renew the mining lease.

8. Availability percentage of moulding sand in Tungabhadra River Bed stretch from Kananathambige village to Hammige village stretch between Bellary and Dharwad districts was the subject matter of WP No.16119/97, 49376/04, 41990/11 and connected revision petitions before the Central Mines Tribunal pursuant to the Central Mines Tribunal order No.270/2011 dated 31-03-2011 in revision application No.13/1/2011-RC-1 this authority on 12-12-2011 had addressed a letter to the Head of the Department of Civil Engineering, Indian Institute of Science requesting specific opinion about the kind of sand to enable this authority to pass a fresh order as per the Central Mines Tribunal. The Indian Institute of Science in their letter dated 13-06-2012 furnished the technical note on the "Natural Moulding Sand for use in Foundries" based on the test reports forwarded by this authority. The gist of the note is as follows:

9. As many as 30 sand samples collected from different locations in Tungabhadra river beds of Nadiharalalli, Irani, Hirebidiri, Konanatambige, Somalapura, Medleri, Udagatti, Belur, Hiladahalli, Chikkakuruvathi, Chandapuri and Nasipura villages of Ranibennur Taluk, Kanchanagatti, Havanur villages of Haveri taluk tested by Department of Mines and Geology by following IS 1918 Code guidelines and by Indian Bureau of Mines Laboratories by following chemical analysis process were tested to ascertain percentage of "Natural Moulding Sand for use in foundries". Based on percentage of clay content and grain size distribution ascertained from physical test following IS 1918 code guidelines and percentage of SiO_2 (Silica) ascertained from chemical analysis samples of Konanatambige, Somalapur, Medleri and Hiladahalli were found fit to classify/ categories as moulding sand for foundry use / applications. Whereas the procedure adopted by IBM laboratories for assessing sand samples for their suitability as moulding sand does not confirm to the IS code (IS 3343 and IS 1918) specifications and guidelines. Analytical results of sand samples generated by the Indian Bureau of Mines laboratories (given in Table 2) cannot be considered for examining their suitability as foundry sand following the guidelines of Indian Standards Codes (IS 3343 and IS 1918 specifications.)

10. Seven samples sent by the Department to Indian Institute of Science correspond to different locations of Tungabhadra River Bed from Konanathambige, Somalapura, Medleri, Udagatti, Belur, Hiladahalli the area of moulding sand identified in the said location put together is 50 acres. One single largest block in the said area is 30 acres and another single largest block is 20 acres only. Further according to test report of Indian Institute of Science samples from Belur locations do not reveal moulding sand fit for foundry application. In this view of the matter extent of single largest block of 30 acres or 20 acres is likely to be reduced. At any rate grant of lease for moulding sand to an extent of 30 acres or 20 acres is likely to overlap or interfere with the area of quarrying lease for ordinary sand.

11. ISI specification for natural moulding sand (IS 1387-1959) illustrates that the occurrences of natural moulding sand deposists may be one foot to five feet in thickness. The sand deposits are recovered from major rivers of Karnataka such as Cauvery, Tungabhadra, Krishna, Kabini, Karidra, etc., the minor rivers for the purpose of moulding sand samples were collected from all the existing mining leases granted in Tungabhadra river bed for evaluation of moulding sand deposits. On chemical analysis it is found, almost all the samples indicated that they come/fall under ordinary sand category.

12. Therefore grant of lease for moulding sand is impractical and not in public interest. The details of samples and their analysis report is enclosed as Annexure-1. Apart from the technical aspects, there is one another bigger dimension to the whole issue. In pursuance of several Government decisions, Karnataka State Sand Policy was framed and notified on 29/01/2011. The policy was incorporated in KMMCR – 1994 vide amendment dated 2/7/2011. A separate chapter on sand mining and regulation has been included. As per the sand policy and KMMCR, the sand mining in the entire State is done by Public Works Department. District Sand Monitoring Committee under the chairmanship of Deputy Commissioner has been constituted to regulate and monitor the sand mining and related issues. This Committee also decides the rate at which sand will be sold from PWD blocks/stockyards. In the Haveri district the sand cost is about Rs.400/- M.T. The entire money earned through sale of sand is deposited in the Department of Mines and Geology revenue head of account. Therefore, in the same area where largest available quantity is ordinary sand, moulding sand wherever available is also available only in pockets. Besides sale of ordinary sand yields revenue of about Rs.400/- M.T to the Government whereas lessee would have paid a royalty of only Rs.30/- and also ordinary sand is made available at reasonable rates to the Public / Government civil works. Allocating mining leases on large river beds with meager moulding sand deposits and vast ordinary sand deposits, only encourages illegal ordinary sand mining, loss of Government revenue and not in public interest.

In the light of the above facts and circumstances I proceed to pass the following order subject to the final orders of the WP No.41990/2011 filed by Smt.Jyothi Manjula V/s State before the Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka, Bangalore:

Order No.DMG/MLS/372 AML 04/12-13 Dated : 4th February 2013

I, H.R.Srinivasa, IAS, Director of Mines and Geology, Bangalore in exercise of conferred under Government Notification No.CI 3 MMN 95, dated 27-05-1995 do hereby reject the renewal application No.372 AML 04 (RML 1982) dated 14-07-2004 of Smt.Channamma, legal heir of Late H.G.Katenahalli for moulding sand over an area of 115.00 acres in Haranagiri village, Ranebennur taluk, Haveri district.

P.R. 272 **DIRECTOR**

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DIRECTOR, DEPARTMENT OF MINES & GEOLOGY, BANGALORE

Sub: Consideration of renewal application dated : 27-09-2004 of Sri.Govind.B.Ron for moulding sand over an area of 5.26 Hectares in Mylar village, Huvinahadagali taluk, Bellary district for a period of 20 years. – reg.

Read:
1. Your renewal application dated 27-09-2004 in No.946 AML 04.
2. This office notice No. ಗಭೂಇ/ಗಗುಶಾ/ಮೌ.ಸ್ಯಾಂಡ್/2012-13/2650-84, dated 02-07-2012.
3. This office notice No. ಗಭೂಇ/ಗಗುಶಾ/ಮೌ.ಸ್ಯಾಂಡ್/2012-13/3273-3297, dated 23-07-2012.

1. A mining lease was sanctioned to Sri.Govind.B.Ron for moulding sand over an area of 5.26 hectares in Mylar village, Huvinahadagali taluk, Bellary district for a period of 10 years from 15-09-1995 vide ML No.2200. The said lease came to be expired on 14-09-2005. The lessee has made renewal application on 27-09-2004.

2. The said application was processed and sand samples from the area were collected and analyzed by the mineral technologist of this office. The analysis proved that the clay content in the sand is less than 5% the IS specification for natural moulding sand (IS 3343-1965) vide page 4 Para 5.1 specified that the moulding sand of different grades should contain 5% to 20% clay. Therefore, the sand available in this area cannot be classified under natural moulding sand.

3. The geological studies No.104 is published by the Department of Mines and Geology in the year 1975. It establishes that all the sand deposits in Tungabhadra course in the surveyed area have total reserves of 1047405 tonnes. This sand can be used for general constructions, filter beds, grinding and polishing and foundries. The classification has not been made due to non-availability of resources (Para 15.4 page No.18 of study report). It is also fact that the sand deposit based on parameters like grain size, shape, specific gravity of grains and velocity of stream, the change in quality is also expected.

4. The matter of renewal was pending for long time hence notice was issued to the applicant on 02-07-2012 to appear before this authority on 23-07-2012 for making presentation of his case and the matter was adjourned to 16-08-2012. Sri.Govind.B.Ron appeared on 16-08-2012 and submitted his written arguments, wherein it is stated that the officers of this Department have collected the samples from the leased area in his absence. He further stated that the Department have conducted the chemical analysis of the entire Tungabhadra river sand in the district of Haveri and Bellary the same has been published by this Department in the Geological studies No.104 and in the report it is stated that sand available can be used for both construction purpose and also for industrial purpose. He further stated that Geologist of the Department conducted the chemical analysis of the Tungabhadra river sand and discovered that the sand contains 90% of Silica (SiO_2) and 2% clay, hence it was ordinary sand and it is very much necessary for the Department to produce the document in this regard and also stated that the major mineral can be used for minor mineral under Rule 27(o) of MCR 1960 and having permitted the lessee all these years to mine ordinary sand, renewal cannot be refused on the ground of non-availability of moulding sand in Tungabhadra river bed.

5. Availability percentage of moulding sand in Tungabhadra River Bed stretch from Konanathambige Village to Hammige Village stretch between Bellary and Dharwad district was the subject matter of WP No.16119/97, 49376/04, 41990/11 and connected revision petitions before the Central Mines Tribunal pursuant to the Central Mines Tribunal order No.270/2011 dated: 31-03-2011 in revision application No.13/1/2011-RC-1 this authority on 12-12-2011 had addressed a letter to the Head of the Department of Civil Engineering, Indian Institute of Science requesting specific opinion about the kind of sand to enable this authority to pass a fresh order as per the Central Mines Tribunal. The Indian Institute of Science in their letter dated 13-06-2012 furnished the technical note on the "Natural Moulding Sand for use in Foundries" based on the test reports forwarded by this authority. The gist of the note is as follows:

6. As many as 30 sand samples collected from different locations in Tungabhadra river beds of Nadiharalalli, Irani, Hirebidiri, Konanatambige, Somalapura, Medleri, Udagatti, Belur, Hiladahalli, Chikkakuruvathi, Chandapuri and Nasipura villages of Ranibennur taluk, Kanchanagatti, Havanur villages of Haveri taluk tested by Department of Mines and Geology by following IS 1918 Code guidelines and by Indian Bureau of Mines Laboratories by following chemical analysis process were tested to ascertain percentage of "Natural Moulding Sand for use in foundries". Based on percentage of clay content and grain size distribution ascertained from physical test following IS 1918 code guidelines and percentage of SiO_2 (Silica) ascertained from chemical analysis samples of Konanatambige, Somalapur, Medleri and Hiladahalli were found fit to classify/ categories as moulding sand for foundry use / applications. Whereas the procedure adopted by IBM laboratories for assessing sand samples for their suitability as moulding sand does not confirm to the IS code (IS 3343 and IS 1918) specifications and guidelines. Analytical results of sand samples generated by the Indian Bureau of Mines laboratories (given in Table 2) cannot be considered for examining their suitability as foundry sand following the guidelines of Indian Standards Codes (IS 3343 and IS 1918 specifications.)

7. Seven samples sent by the Department to Indian Institute of Science correspond to different locations of Tungabhadra River Bed from Konanathambige, Somalapura, Medleri, Udagatti, Belur, Hiladahalli the area of moulding sand identified in the said location put together is 50 acres. One single largest block in the said area is 30 acres and another single largest block is 20 acres only. Further according to test report of Indian Institute of Science samples from Belur locations do not reveal moulding sand fit for foundry application. In this view of the matter extent of single largest block of 30 acres or 20 acres is likely to be reduced. At any rate grant of lease for moulding sand to an extent of 30 acres or 20 acres is likely to overlap or interfere with the area of quarrying lease for ordinary sand.

8. ISI specification for natural moulding sand (IS 1387-1959) illustrates that the occurrences of natural moulding sand deposists may be one foot to five feet in thickness. The sand deposits are recovered from major rivers of Karnataka such as Cauvery, Tungabhadra, Krishna, Kabini, Karidra, etc., the minor rivers for the purpose of moulding sand samples were collected from all the existing mining leases granted in Tungabhadra river bed for evaluation of moulding sand deposits. On chemical analysis it is found, almost all the samples indicated that they come/fall under ordinary sand category.

9. Therefore grant of lease for moulding sand is impractical and not in public interest. The details of samples and their analysis report is enclosed as Annexure-1. Apart from the technical aspects, there is one another bigger dimension to the whole issue. In pursuance of several Government decisions, Karnataka State Sand Policy was framed and notified on 29/01/2011. The policy was incorporated in KMMCR – 1994 vide amendment dated 2/7/2011. A separate chapter on sand mining and regulation has been included. As per the sand policy and KMMCR, the sand mining in the entire State is done by Public Works Department. District Sand Monitoring Committee under the chairmanship of Deputy Commissioner has been constituted to regulate and monitor the sand mining and related issues. This Committee also decides the rate at which sand will be sold from PWD blocks/stockyards. In the Haveri district the sand cost is about Rs.400/- M.T. The entire money earned through sale of sand is deposited in the Department of Mines and Geology revenue head of account. Therefore, in the same area where largest available quantity is ordinary sand, moulding sand wherever available is also available only in pockets. Besides sale of ordinary sand yields revenue of about Rs.400/- M.T. to the Government whereas lessee would have paid a royalty of only Rs.30/- and also ordinary sand is made available at reasonable rates to the Public / Government civil works. Allocating mining leases on large river beds with meager moulding sand deposits and vast ordinary sand deposits, only encourages illegal ordinary sand mining, loss of Government revenue and not in public interest.

In the light of the above facts and circumstances I proceed to pass the following order subject to the final orders of the WP No.41990/2011 filed by Smt.Jyothi Manjula V/s State before the Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka, Bangalore:

Order No.DMG/MLS/946 AML 04/12-13, Dated : 5th February 2013

I, H.R.Srinivasa, IAS, Director of Mines and Geology, Bangalore in exercise of conferred under Government Notification No.CI 3 MMN 95, dated 27-05-1995 do hereby reject the renewal application No.946 AML 04 dated 27-09-2004 of Sri.Govind.B.Ron for moulding sand over an area of 5.26 hectares in Mylar village, Huvinahadagali taluk, Bellary district.

P.R. 273 **DIRECTOR**

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DIRECTOR, DEPARTMENT OF MINES & GEOLOGY, BANGALORE

Sub: Consideration of renewal application dated : 04-09-2001 of Sri.Honnappa Hanumappa Kudrihal for moulding sand over an area of 4.05 Hectares in Kancharaghatta village, Haveri taluk, Dharwad district for a period of 10 years. – reg.

Read :
1. Your renewal application dated 04-09-2001 in No. 170 AML 01.
2. This office notification no.DMG.MLS/RML 2156/ 06-07/1388-94, dated 05-05-2007.
3. This office notice No. ಗಭೂಇ/ಗಗುಶಾ/ಮೌ.ಸ್ಯಾಂಡ್/2012-13/2650-84, dated 02-07-2012.
4. This office notice No. ಗಭೂಇ/ಗಗುಶಾ/ಮೌ.ಸ್ಯಾಂಡ್/2012-13/3273-3297, dated: 23-07-2012.

1. A mining lease was sanctioned to Sri. Honnappa Hanumappa Kudrihal for moulding sand over an area of 4-05 hectares in Kancharaghatta Village, Haveri taluk, Dharwad district for a period of 10 years from 23-09-1992 vide ML No.2156. The said lease came to be expired on 22-09-2002. The lessee has made renewal application on 04-09-2001 for a further period of 10 years.

2. The said application was referred to the Deputy Commissioner, Haveri for opinion. The Deputy Commissioner, Haveri in his letter dated 08-11-2002 has stated that the area applied is not reserved for any public purpose and recommended for extraction of moulding sand. The Joint Director, Bellary in his letter dated 22-07-2003 has sent the spot inspection report, wherein its is sated that in the applied area, ordinary sand available from 1 to 2 feet and availability of moulding sand is not confirmed and sand samples has to be analysed. The applicant has not submitted any of the document regarding supply of moulding sand to the foundries.

3. The Senior Geologist, Dharwad has sent technical report wherein he has stated that the sand exploited and consumed for constructional work in the nearby cities and towns and recommended for rejection. The applicant has preferred WP No.42002/2003 in the High Court of Karnataka. The Hon'ble High Court in its order dated 21-02-2007 was pleased to dispose of this writ petition. The operative portion of the order is as follows:

> **"The respondent authority is directed to consider the application of the petitioner for renewal, if such application is pending consideration on the basis of the report submitted by the Joint Director and to dispose of the same within three months from the date of receipt of this order in accordance with law."**

4. Further notification issued in No.DMG/MLS/RML/2156/06-07/1388-94, dated 05-05-2007 renewing the lease for a period of 10 years w.e.f. 23-09-2002 over an area of 10.00 acres in Kancharaghatta village, Haveri taluk, Dharwad district for moulding sand. But lease deed has not executed within the stipulated time as required under Rule 31 of MC Rules 1960.

5. The said application was processed and sand samples from the area were collected and analyzed by the mineral technologist of this office. The analysis proved that the clay content in the sand is less than 5% the IS specification for natural moulding sand (IS 3343-1965) vide page 4 Para 5.1 specified that the moulding sand of different grades should contain 5% to 20% clay. Therefore, the sand available in this area cannot be classified under natural moulding sand.

6. The geological studies No.104 is published by the Department of Mines and Geology in the year 1975. It establishes that all the sand deposits in Tungabhadra course in the surveyed area have total reserves of 1047405 tonnes. This sand can be used for general constructions, filter beds, grinding and polishing and foundries. The classification has not been made due to non-availability of resources (Para 15.4 page No.18 of study report). It is also fact that the sand deposit based on parameters like grain size, shape, specific gravity of grains and velocity of stream, the change in quality is also expected.

7. The matter of renewal was pending for long time hence notice was issued to the applicant on 02-07-2012 to appear before this authority on 23-07-2012 for making presentation of his case and the matter was adjourned to 16-08-2012. Inspite of receiving the hearing notice, the applicant remained absent. Hence, the matter was decided based on the material available on records.

8. Availability percentage of moulding sand in Tungabhadra River Bed stretch from Konanathambige village to Hammige village stretch between Bellary and Dharwad district was the subject matter of WP No.16119/97, 49376/04, 41990/11 and connected revision petitions before the Central Mines Tribunal pursuant to the Central Mines Tribunal order No.270/2011 dated 31-03-2011 in revision application No.13/1/2011-RC-1 this authority on 12-12-2011 had addressed a letter to the Head of the Department of Civil Engineering, Indian Institute of Science requesting specific opinion about the kind of sand to enable this authority to pass a fresh order as per the Central Mines Tribunal. The Indian Institute of Science in their letter dated 13-06-2012 furnished the technical note on the "Natural Moulding Sand for use in Foundries" based on the test reports forwarded by this authority. The gist of the note is as follows:

9. As many as 30 sand samples collected from different locations in Tungabhadra river beds of Nadiharalalli, Irani, Hirebidiri, Konanatambige, Somalapura, Medleri, Udagatti, Belur, Hiladahalli, Chikkakuruvathi, Chandapuri and Nasipura villages of Ranibennur taluk, Kanchanagatti, Havanur villages of Haveri taluk tested by Department of Mines and Geology by following IS 1918 Code guidelines and by Indian Bureau of Mines Laboratories by following chemical analysis process were tested to ascertain percentage of "Natural

Moulding Sand for use in foundries". Based on percentage of clay content and grain size distribution ascertained from physical test following IS 1918 code guidelines and percentage of SiO_2 (Silica) ascertained from chemical analysis samples of Konanatambige, Somalapur, Medleri and Hiladahalli were found fit to classify/ categories as moulding sand for foundry use / applications. Whereas the procedure adopted by IBM laboratories for assessing sand samples for their suitability as moulding sand does not confirm to the IS code (IS 3343 and IS 1918) specifications and guidelines. Analytical results of sand samples generated by the Indian Bureau of Mines laboratories (given in Table 2) cannot be considered for examining their suitability as foundry sand following the guidelines of Indian Standards Codes (IS 3343 and IS 1918 specifications.)

10. Seven samples sent by the Department to Indian Institute of Science correspond to different locations of Tungabhadra River Bed from Konanathambige, Somalapura, Medleri, Udagatti, Belur, Hiladahalli the area of moulding sand identified in the said location put together is 50 acres. One single largest block in the said area is 30 acres and another single largest block is 20 acres only. Further according to test report of Indian Institute of Science samples from Belur locations do not reveal moulding sand fit for foundry application. In this view of the matter extent of single largest block of 30 acres or 20 acres is likely to be reduced. At any rate grant of lease for moulding sand to an extent of 30 acres or 20 acres is likely to overlap or interfere with the area of quarrying lease for ordinary sand.

11. ISI specification for natural moulding sand (IS 1387-1959) illustrates that the occurrences of natural moulding sand deposists may be one foot to five feet in thickness. The sand deposits are recovered from major rivers of Karnataka such as Cauvery, Tungabhadra, Krishna, Kabini, Karidra, etc., the minor rivers for the purpose of moulding sand samples were collected from all the existing mining leases granted in Tungabhadra river bed for evaluation of moulding sand deposits. On chemical analysis it is found, almost all the samples indicated that they come/fall under ordinary sand category.

12. Therefore grant of lease for moulding sand is impractical and not in public interest. The details of samples and their analysis report is enclosed as Annexure-1. Apart from the technical aspects, there is one another bigger dimension to the whole issue. In pursuance of several Government decisions, Karnataka State Sand Policy was framed and notified on 29/01/2011. The policy was incorporated in KMMCR – 1994 vide amendment dated 2/7/2011. A separate chapter on sand mining and regulation has been included. As per the sand policy and KMMCR, the sand mining in the entire State is done by Public Works Department. District Sand Monitoring Committee under the chairmanship of Deputy Commissioner has been constituted to regulate and monitor the sand mining and related issues. This Committee also decides the rate at which sand will be sold from PWD blocks/stockyards. In the Haveri district the sand cost is about Rs.400/- M.T. The entire money earned through sale of sand is deposited in the Department of Mines and Geology revenue head of account. Therefore, in the same area where largest available quantity is ordinary sand, moulding sand wherever available is also available only in pockets. Besides sale of ordinary sand yields revenue of about Rs.400/- M.T to the Government whereas lessee would have paid a royalty of only Rs.30/- and also ordinary sand is made available at reasonable rates to the Public / Government civil works. Allocating mining leases on large river beds with meager moulding sand deposits and vast ordinary sand deposits only encourages illegal ordinary sand mining, loss of Government revenue and not in public interest.

In the light of the above facts and circumstances I proceed to pass the following order subject to the final orders of the WP No.41990/2011 filed by Smt.Jyothi Manjula V/s State before the Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka, Bangalore:

Order No.DMG/MLS/170 AML 01/12-13, Dated : 5th February 2013

I, H.R.Srinivasa, IAS, Director of Mines and Geology, Bangalore in exercise of conferred under Government Notification No.CI 3 MMN 95, dated 27-05-1995 do hereby revoke the notification No.DMG/MLS/RML/2156/06-07/ 1388-94, dated : 05-05-2007 issued in favour of Sri.H.H.Kudrihal for moulding sand over an area of 10.00 acres in Kancharaghatta village, Haveri taluk, Haveri district for a period of 10 years w.e.f. 23-09-2002 as per Rule 31 of MC Rules 1960.

P.R. 274 **DIRECTOR**

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DIRECTOR, DEPARTMENT OF MINES & GEOLOGY, BANGALORE

Sub: Consideration of renewal application dated : 17-08-2001 of Sri.Amanulla Khan for moulding sand over an area of 4.05 Hectares in Kodiyal village, Ranebennur taluk, Haveri district for a period of 20 years. – reg.

Read:
1. Your renewal application dated 17-08-2001 in No.152 AML 2001.
2. This office notice No. ಗಭೂಇ/ಗಗುಶಾ/ಮೌ.ಸ್ಯಾಂಡ್/2012-13/2650-84, dated 02-07-2012.
3. This office notice No. ಗಭೂಇ/ಗಗುಶಾ/ಮೌ.ಸ್ಯಾಂಡ್/2012-13/3273-3297, dated 23-07-2012.

1. A mining lease was sanctioned to Sri.Amanulla Khan for moulding sand over an area of 4.05 hectares in Kodiyal village, Ranebennur taluk, Dharwad district for a period of 10 years from 01-10-1992 vide ML No.2157. The said lease came to be expired on 30-09-2002. The lessee has made renewal application on 17-08-2001.

2. The said application was processed and sand samples from the area were collected and analyzed by the mineral technologist of this office. The analysis proved that the clay content in the sand is less than 5% the IS specification for natural moulding sand (IS 3343-1965) vide page 4 Para 5.1 specified that the moulding sand of different grades should contain 5% to 20% clay. Therefore, the sand available in this area cannot be classified under natural moulding sand.

3. The geological studies No.104 is published by the Department of Mines and Geology in the year 1975. It establishes that all the sand deposits in Tungabhadra course in the surveyed area have total reserves of 1047405 tonnes. This sand can be used for general constructions, filter beds, grinding and polishing and foundries. The classification has not been made due to non-availability of resources (Para 15.4 page No.18 of study report). It is also fact that the sand deposit based on parameters like grain size, shape, specific gravity of grains and velocity of stream, the change in quality is also expected.

4. The matter of renewal was pending for long time hence notice was issued to the applicant on 02-07-2012 to appear before this authority on 23-07-2012 for making presentation of his case and the matter was adjourned to 16-08-2012. Sri.Amanulla Khan appeared on 16-08-2012 and submitted his written arguments, wherein it is stated that the officers of this Department have collected the samples from the leased area in his absence. He further stated that the Department have conducted the chemical analysis of the entire Tungabhadra river sand in the district of Haveri and Bellary the same has been published by this Department in the Geological studies No.104 and in the report it is stated that sand available can be used for both construction purpose and also for industrial purpose. He further stated that Geologist of the Department conducted the chemical analysis of the Tungabhadra river sand and discovered that the sand contains 90% of Silica (SiO_2) and 2% clay, hence it was ordinary sand and it is very much necessary for the Department to produce the document in this regard and also stated that the major mineral can be used for minor mineral under Rule 27(o) of MCR 1960 and having permitted the lessee all these years to mine ordinary sand, renewal cannot be refused on the ground of non-availability of moulding sand in Tungabhadra river bed.

5. Availability percentage of moulding sand in Tungabhadra River Bed stretch from Konanathambige village to Hammige village stretch between Bellary and Dharwad district was the subject matter of WP No.16119/97, 49376/04, 41990/11 and connected revision petitions before the Central Mines Tribunal pursuant to the Central Mines Tribunal order No.270/2011 dated 31-03-2011 in revision application No.13/1/2011-RC-1 this authority on 12-12-2011 had addressed a letter to the Head of the Department of Civil Engineering, Indian Institute of Science requesting specific opinion about the kind of sand to enable this authority to pass a fresh order as per the Central Mines Tribunal. The Indian Institute of Science in their letter dated 13-06-2012 furnished the technical note on the "Natural Moulding Sand for use in Foundries" based on the test reports forwarded by this authority. The gist of the note is as follows:

6. As many as 30 sand samples collected from different locations in Tungabhadra river beds of Nadiharalalli, Irani, Hirebidiri, Konanatambige, Somalapura, Medleri, Udagatti, Belur, Hiladahalli, Chikkakuruvathi, Chandapuri and Nasipura villages of Ranibennur taluk, Kanchanagatti, Havanur villages of Haveri taluk tested by Department of Mines and Geology by following IS 1918 Code guidelines and by Indian Bureau of Mines Laboratories by following chemical analysis process were tested to ascertain percentage of "Natural Moulding Sand for use in foundries". Based on percentage of clay content and grain size distribution ascertained from physical test following IS 1918 code guidelines and percentage of SiO_2 (Silica) ascertained from chemical analysis samples of Konanatambige, Somalapur, Medleri and Hiladahalli were found fit to classify/ categories as moulding sand for foundry use / applications. Whereas the procedure adopted by IBM laboratories for assessing sand samples for their suitability as moulding sand does not confirm to the IS code (IS 3343 and IS 1918) specifications and guidelines. Analytical results of sand samples generated by the Indian Bureau of Mines laboratories (given in Table 2) cannot be considered for examining their suitability as foundry sand following the guidelines of Indian Standards Codes (IS 3343 and IS 1918 specifications.)

7. Seven samples sent by the Department to Indian Institute of Science correspond to different locations of Tungabhadra River Bed from Konanathambige, Somalapura, Medleri, Udagatti, Belur, Hiladahalli the area of moulding sand identified in the said location put together is 50 acres. One single largest block in the said area is 30 acres and another single largest block is 20 acres only. Further according to test report of Indian Institute of Science samples from Belur locations do not reveal moulding sand fit for foundry application. In this view of the matter extent of single largest block of 30 acres or 20 acres is likely to be reduced. At any rate grant of lease for moulding sand to an extent of 30 acres or 20 acres is likely to overlap or interfere with the area of quarrying lease for ordinary sand.

8. ISI specification for natural moulding sand (IS 1387-1959) illustrates that the occurrences of natural moulding sand deposists may be one foot to five feet in thickness. The sand deposits are recovered from major rivers of Karnataka such as Cauvery, Tungabhadra, Krishna, Kabini, Karidra, etc., the minor rivers for the purpose of moulding sand samples were collected from all the existing mining leases granted in Tungabhadra river bed for evaluation of moulding sand deposits. On chemical analysis it is found, almost all the samples indicated that they come/fall under ordinary sand category.

9. Therefore grant of lease for moulding sand is impractical and not in public interest. The details of samples and their analysis report is enclosed as Annexure-1. Apart from the technical aspects, there is one another bigger dimension to the whole issue. In pursuance of several Government decisions, Karnataka State Sand Policy was framed and notified on 29/01/2011. The policy was incorporated in KMMCR – 1994 vide amendment dated 2/7/2011. A separate chapter on sand mining and regulation has been included. As per the sand policy and KMMCR, the sand mining in the entire State is done by Public Works Department. District Sand Monitoring Committee under the chairmanship of Deputy Commissioner has been constituted to regulate and monitor the sand mining and related issues. This Committee also decides the rate at which sand will be sold from PWD blocks/stockyards. In the Haveri district the sand cost is about Rs.400/- M.T. The entire money earned through sale of sand is deposited in the Department of Mines and Geology revenue head of account. Therefore, in the same area where largest available quantity is ordinary sand, moulding sand wherever available is also available only in pockets. Besides sale of ordinary sand yields revenue of about Rs.400/- M.T to the Government whereas lessee would have paid a royalty of only Rs.30/- and also ordinary sand is made available at reasonable rates to

the Public / Government civil works. Allocating mining leases on large river beds with meager moulding sand deposits and vast ordinary sand deposits, only encourages illegal ordinary sand mining, loss of Government revenue and not in public interest.

In the light of the above facts and circumstances I proceed to pass the following order subject to the final orders of the WP No.41990/2011 filed by Smt.Jyothi Manjula V/s State before the Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka, Bangalore:

Order No.DMG/MLS/152 AML 2001/12-13, Dated : 5th February 2013.

I, H.R.Srinivasa, IAS, Director of Mines and Geology, Bangalore in exercise of conferred under Government Notification No.CI 3 MMN 95, dated 27-05-1995 do hereby reject the renewal application No. 152 AML 2001dated 17-08-2001 of Sri.Amanulla Khan for moulding sand over an area of 4.05 hectares in Kodiyal village, Ranebennur taluk, Haveri district.

P.R. 275 **DIRECTOR**

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DIRECTOR, DEPARTMENT OF MINES & GEOLOGY, BANGALORE

Sub: Consideration of renewal application dated : 27-09-2004 of Sri.Govind.B.Ron for moulding sand over an area of 6.01 Hectares in Mylar village, Huvinahadagali taluk, Bellary district for a period of 20 years. – reg.

Read:
1. Your renewal application dated 27-09-2004 in No.948 AML 04.
2. This office notice No. ಗಭೂಇ/ಗಗುಶಾ/ಮೌ.ಸ್ಯಾಂಡ್/2012-13/2650-84, dated : 02-07-2012.
3. This office notice No. ಗಭೂಇ/ಗಗುಶಾ/ಮೌ.ಸ್ಯಾಂಡ್/2012-13/3273-3297, dated : 23-07-2012.

1. A mining lease was sanctioned to Sri.Govind.B.Ron for moulding sand over an area of 6.01 hectares in Mylar village, Huvinahadagali taluk, Bellary district for a period of 10 years from 15-09-1995 vide ML No.2199. The said lease came to be expired on 14-09-2005. The lessee has made renewal application on 27-09-2004.

2. The said application was processed and sand samples from the area were collected and analyzed by the mineral technologist of this office. The analysis proved that the clay content in the sand is less than 5% the IS specification for natural moulding sand (IS 3343-1965) vide page 4 Para 5.1 specified that the moulding sand of different grades should contain 5% to 20% clay. Therefore, the sand available in this area cannot be classified under natural moulding sand.

3. The geological studies No.104 is published by the Department of Mines and Geology in the year 1975. It establishes that all the sand deposits in Tungabhadra course in the surveyed area have total reserves of 1047405 tonnes. This sand can be used for general constructions, filter beds, grinding and polishing and foundries. The classification has not been made due to non-availability of resources (Para 15.4 page No.18 of study report). It is also fact that the sand deposit based on parameters like grain size, shape, specific gravity of grains and velocity of stream, the change in quality is also expected.

4. The matter of renewal was pending for long time hence notice was issued to the applicant on 02-07-2012 to appear before this authority on 23-07-2012 for making presentation of his case and the matter was adjourned to 16-08-2012. Sri.Govind.B.Ron appeared on 16-08-2012 and submitted his written arguments, wherein it is stated that the officers of this Department have collected the samples from the leased area in his absence. He further stated that the Department have conducted the chemical analysis of the entire Tungabhadra river sand in the district of Haveri and Bellary the same has been published by this Department in the Geological studies No.104 and in the report it is stated that sand available can be used for both construction purpose and also for industrial purpose. He further stated that Geologist of the Department conducted the chemical analysis of the Tungabhadra river sand and discovered that the sand contains 90% of Silica (SiO_2) and 2% clay, hence it was ordinary sand and it is very much necessary for the Department to produce the document in this regard and also stated that the major mineral can be used for minor mineral under Rule 27(o) of MCR 1960 and having permitted the lessee all these years to mine ordinary sand, renewal cannot be refused on the ground of non-availability of moulding sand in Tungabhadra river bed.

5. Availability percentage of moulding sand in Tungabhadra River Bed stretch from Konanathambige Village to Hammige Village stretch between Bellary and Dharwad district was the subject matter of WP No.16119/97, 49376/04, 41990/11 and connected revision petitions before the Central Mines Tribunal pursuant to the Central Mines Tribunal order No.270/2011 dated 31-03-2011 in revision application No.13/1/2011-RC-1 this authority on 12-12-2011 had addressed a letter to the Head of the Department of Civil Engineering, Indian Institute of Science requesting specific opinion about the kind of sand to enable this authority to pass a fresh order as per the Central Mines Tribunal. The Indian Institute of Science in their letter dated 13-06-2012 furnished the technical note on the "Natural Moulding Sand for use in Foundries" based on the test reports forwarded by this authority. The gist of the note is as follows:

6. As many as 30 sand samples collected from different locations in Tungabhadra river beds of Nadiharalalli, Irani, Hirebidiri, Konanatambige, Somalapura, Medleri, Udagatti, Belur, Hiladahalli, Chikkakuruvathi, Chandapuri and Nasipura villages of Ranibennur taluk, Kanchanagatti, Havanur villages of Haveri taluk tested by Department of Mines and Geology by following IS 1918 Code guidelines and by Indian Bureau of Mines Laboratories by following chemical analysis process were tested to ascertain percentage of "Natural Moulding Sand for use in foundries". Based on percentage of clay content and grain size distribution ascertained from physical test following IS 1918 code guidelines and percentage of SiO_2 (Silica) ascertained from chemical analysis samples of Konanatambige, Somalapur, Medleri and Hiladahalli were found fit to classify/ categories as moulding sand for foundry use / applications. Whereas the procedure adopted by IBM laboratories for assessing sand samples for their suitability as moulding sand does not confirm to the IS code

(IS 3343 and IS 1918) specifications and guidelines. Analytical results of sand samples generated by the Indian Bureau of Mines laboratories (given in Table 2) cannot be considered for examining their suitability as foundry sand following the guidelines of Indian Standards Codes (IS 3343 and IS 1918 specifications.)

7. Seven samples sent by the Department to Indian Institute of Science correspond to different locations of Tungabhadra River Bed from Konanathambige, Somalapura, Medleri, Udagatti, Belur, Hiladahalli the area of moulding sand identified in the said location put together is 50 acres. One single largest block in the said area is 30 acres and another single largest block is 20 acres only. Further according to test report of Indian Institute of Science samples from Belur locations do not reveal moulding sand fit for foundry application. In this view of the matter extent of single largest block of 30 acres or 20 acres is likely to be reduced. At any rate grant of lease for moulding sand to an extent of 30 acres or 20 acres is likely to overlap or interfere with the area of quarrying lease for ordinary sand.

8. ISI specification for natural moulding sand (IS 1387-1959) illustrates that the occurrences of natural moulding sand deposists may be one foot to five feet in thickness. The sand deposits are recovered from major rivers of Karnataka such as Cauvery, Tungabhadra, Krishna, Kabini, Karidra, etc., the minor rivers for the purpose of moulding sand samples were collected from all the existing mining leases granted in Tungabhadra river bed for evaluation of moulding sand deposits. On chemical analysis it is found, almost all the samples indicated that they come/fall under ordinary sand category.

9. Therefore grant of lease for moulding sand is impractical and not in public interest. The details of samples and their analysis report is enclosed as Annexure-1. Apart from the technical aspects, there is one another bigger dimension to the whole issue. In pursuance of several Government decisions, Karnataka State Sand Policy was framed and notified on 29/01/2011. The policy was incorporated in KMMCR – 1994 vide amendment dated 2/7/2011. A separate chapter on sand mining and regulation has been included. As per the sand policy and KMMCR, the sand mining in the entire State is done by Public Works Department. District Sand Monitoring Committee under the chairmanship of Deputy Commissioner has been constituted to regulate and monitor the sand mining and related issues. This Committee also decides the rate at which sand will be sold from PWD blocks/stockyards. In the Haveri district the sand cost is about Rs.400/- M.T. The entire money earned through sale of sand is deposited in the Department of Mines and Geology revenue head of account. Therefore, in the same area where largest available quantity is ordinary sand, moulding sand wherever available is also available only in pockets. Besides sale of ordinary sand yields revenue of about Rs.400/- M.T. to the Government whereas lessee would have paid a royalty of only Rs.30/- and also ordinary sand is made available at reasonable rates to the Public / Government civil works. Allocating mining leases on large river beds with meager moulding sand deposits and vast ordinary sand deposits, only encourages illegal ordinary sand mining, loss of Government revenue and not in public interest.

In the light of the above facts and circumstances I proceed to pass the following order subject to the final orders of the WP No.41990/2011 filed by Smt.Jyothi Manjula V/s State before the Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka, Bangalore:

Order No.DMG/MLS/948 AML 04/12-13, Dated : 4th February 2013

I, H.R.Srinivasa, IAS, Director of Mines and Geology, Bangalore in exercise of conferred under Government Notification No.CI 3 MMN 95, dated 27-05-1995 do hereby reject the renewal application No.948 AML 04 dated : 27-09-2004 of Sri.Govind.B.Ron for moulding sand over an area of 6.01 Hectares in Mylar village, Huvinahadagali taluk, Bellary district.

P.R. 278 **DIRECTOR**

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DIRECTOR, DEPARTMENT OF MINES & GEOLOGY, BANGALORE

Sub: Consideration of renewal application dated : 19-01-2011 of Sri.B.Jagadish for moulding sand over an area of 18.61 hectares in Rajanahalli village, Harihara taluk, Chitradurga district for a period of 20 years. – reg.

Read:
1. Your renewal application dated 19-01-2011 in No.87 AML 2011.
2. This office notice No. ಗಭೂಇ/ಗಗುಶಾ/ಮೌ.ಸ್ಯಾಂಡ್/2012-13/2650-84, dated : 02-07-2012.
3. This office notice No. ಗಭೂಇ/ಗಗುಶಾ/ಮೌ.ಸ್ಯಾಂಡ್/2012-13/3273-3297, dated : 23-07-2012.

1. Originally a mining lease was sanctioned to Sri.B.Revanna Siddappa for moulding sand over an area of 32.38 hectares in Rajanahalli village, Harihara taluk, Chitradurga district for a period of 10 years from 20-01-1982 vide ML No.1803. Further first renewal of the lease granted on 14-10-97 for a period of 20 years w.e.f. 20-01-92 over an area of 18.61 hectares vide ML No.2231. The lessee i.e., Sri.B.Revanna Siddappa demised on 15-05-2010. The lease came to be expired on 19-01-2012. Further Sri.B.Jagadish stated to be the legal heir of the deceased lessee has made second renewal application on 19-01-2011.

2. The said application was processed and sand samples from the area were collected and analyzed by the mineral technologist of this office. The analysis proved that the clay content in the sand is less than 5% the IS specification for natural moulding sand (IS 3343-1965) vide page 4 Para 5.1 specified that the moulding sand of different grades should contain 5% to 20% clay. Therefore, the sand available in this area cannot be classified under natural moulding sand.

3. The geological studies No.104 is published by the Department of Mines and Geology in the year 1975. It establishes that all the sand deposits in Tungabhadra course in the surveyed area have total reserves of 1047405 tonnes. This sand can be used for general constructions, filter beds, grinding and polishing and foundries. The classification has not been made due to non-availability of

resources (Para 15.4 page No.18 of study report). It is also fact that the sand deposit based on parameters like grain size, shape, specific gravity of grains and velocity of stream, the change in quality is also expected.

4. The matter of renewal was pending for long time hence notice was issued to the applicant on 02-07-2012 to appear before this authority on 23-07-2012 for making presentation of his case and the matter was adjourned to 16-08-2012. Sri.B.Jagadish appeared on 16-08-2012 and submitted his written arguments, wherein it is stated that the officers of this Department have collected the samples from the leased area in his absence. He further stated that the Department have conducted the chemical analysis of the entire Tungabhadra river sand the same has been published by this Department in the Geological studies No.104 and in the report it is stated that sand available can be used for both construction purpose and also for industrial purpose. He further stated that Geologist of the Department conducted the chemical analysis of the Tungabhadra river sand and discovered that the sand contains 90% of Silica (SiO_2) and 2% clay, hence it was ordinary sand and it is very much necessary for the Department to produce the document in this regard and also stated that the major mineral can be used for minor mineral under Rule 27(o) of MCR 1960 and having permitted the lessee all these years to mine ordinary sand, renewal cannot be refused on the ground of non-availability of moulding sand in Tungabhadra river bed.

5. Availability percentage of moulding sand in Tungabhadra River Bed stretch from Konanathambige village to Hammige village stretch between Bellary and Dharwad district was the subject matter of WP No.16119/97, 49376/04, 41990/11 and connected revision petitions before the Central Mines Tribunal pursuant to the Central Mines Tribunal order No.270/2011 dated 31-03-2011 in revision application No.13/1/2011-RC-1 this authority on 12-12-2011 had addressed a letter to the Head of the Department of Civil Engineering, Indian Institute of Science requesting specific opinion about the kind of sand to enable this authority to pass a fresh order as per the Central Mines Tribunal. The Indian Institute of Science in their letter dated 13-06-2012 furnished the technical note on the "Natural Moulding Sand for use in Foundries" based on the test reports forwarded by this authority. The gist of the note is as follows:

6. As many as 30 sand samples collected from different locations in Tungabhadra river beds of Nadiharalalli, Irani, Hirebidiri, Konanatambige, Somalapura, Medleri, Udagatti, Belur, Hiladahalli, Chikkakuruvathi, Chandapuri and Nasipura villages of Ranibennur taluk, Kanchanagatti, Havanur villages of Haveri taluk tested by Department of Mines and Geology by following IS 1918 Code guidelines and by Indian Bureau of Mines Laboratories by following chemical analysis process were tested to ascertain percentage of "Natural Moulding Sand for use in foundries". Based on percentage of clay content and grain size distribution ascertained from physical test following IS 1918 code guidelines and percentage of SiO_2 (Silica) ascertained from chemical analysis samples of Konanatambige, Somalapur, Medleri and Hiladahalli were found fit to classify/ categories as moulding sand for foundry use / applications. Whereas the procedure adopted by IBM laboratories for assessing sand samples for their suitability as moulding sand does not confirm to the IS code (IS 3343 and IS 1918) specifications and guidelines. Analytical results of sand samples generated by the Indian Bureau of Mines laboratories (given in Table 2) cannot be considered for examining their suitability as foundry sand following the guidelines of Indian Standards Codes (IS 3343 and IS 1918 specifications.)

7. Seven samples sent by the Department to Indian Institute of Science correspond to different locations of Tungabhadra River Bed from Konanathambige, Somalapura, Medleri, Udagatti, Belur, Hiladahalli the area of moulding sand identified in the said location put together is 50 acres. One single largest block in the said area is 30 acres and another single largest block is 20 acres only. Further according to test report of Indian Institute of Science samples from Belur locations do not reveal moulding sand fit for foundry application. In this view of the matter extent of single largest block of 30 acres or 20 acres is likely to be reduced. At any rate grant of lease for moulding sand to an extent of 30 acres or 20 acres is likely to overlap or interfere with the area of quarrying lease for ordinary sand.

8. ISI specification for natural moulding sand (IS 1387-1959) illustrates that the occurrences of natural moulding sand deposists may be one foot to five feet in thickness. The sand deposits are recovered from major rivers of Karnataka such as Cauvery, Tungabhadra, Krishna, Kabini, Karidra, etc., the minor rivers for the purpose of moulding sand samples were collected from all the existing mining leases granted in Tungabhadra river bed for evaluation of moulding sand deposits. On chemical analysis it is found, almost all the samples indicated that they come/fall under ordinary sand category.

9. Therefore grant of lease for moulding sand is impractical and not in public interest. The details of samples and their analysis report is enclosed as Annexure-1. Apart from the technical aspects, there is one another bigger dimension to the whole issue. In pursuance of several Government decisions, Karnataka State Sand Policy was framed and notified on 29/01/2011. The policy was incorporated in KMMCR – 1994 vide amendment dated 2/7/2011. A separate chapter on sand mining and regulation has been included. As per the sand policy and KMMCR, the sand mining in the entire State is done by Public Works Department. District Sand Monitoring Committee under the chairmanship of Deputy Commissioner has been constituted to regulate and monitor the sand mining and related issues. This Committee also decides the rate at which sand will be sold from PWD blocks/stockyards. In the Haveri district the sand cost is about Rs.400/- M.T. The entire money earned through sale of sand is deposited in the Department of Mines and Geology revenue head of account. Therefore, in the same area where largest available quantity is ordinary sand, moulding sand wherever available is also available only in pockets. Besides sale of ordinary sand yields revenue of about Rs.400/- M.T to the Government whereas lessee would have paid a royalty of only Rs.30/- and also ordinary sand is made available at reasonable rates to the Public / Government civil works. Allocating mining leases on large river beds with meager moulding sand deposits and vast ordinary sand deposits, only encourages illegal ordinary sand mining, loss of Government revenue and not in public interest.

In the light of the above facts and circumstances I proceed to pass the following order subject to the final orders of the WP No.41990/2011 filed by Smt.Jyothi Manjula V/s State before the Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka, Bangalore:

Order No.DMG/MLS/87 AML 2011/12-13, Dated : 4th February 2013

I, H.R.Srinivasa, IAS, Director of Mines and Geology, Bangalore in exercise of conferred under Government Notification No.CI 3 MMN 95, dated 27-05-1995 do hereby reject the renewal application No.87 AML 2011 dated : 19-01-2011 of Sri.B. Jagadish for moulding sand over an area of 18.61 hectares in Rajanahalli village, Harihara taluk, Chitradurga district.

P.R. 279 **DIRECTOR**

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DIRECTOR, DEPARTMENT OF MINES & GEOLOGY, BANGALORE

Sub: Consideration of renewal application dated : 25-11-2004 of Sri.D.Yamunappa for moulding sand over an area of 12.15 hectares in Sarathi village, Harihara taluk, Davanagere district for a period of 20 years. – reg.

Read:
1. Your renewal application dated 25-11-2004 in No.1358 AML 04
2. This office notification No.DMG/MLS/1358 AML 04/ RML-2207/08-09/281-287, dated 16-04-2009.
3. The Senior Geologist, Davanagere in his letter No. SG(M)/DMG/Sand Mining/ 10-11/1659, dated 13-08-2010.
4. This office letter No.DMG/1358 AML 04//RML 2207/10-11/9886, dated 05-01-2011.
5. This office notice No. ಗಭೂಇ/ಗಗುಶಾ/ಮೌ.ಸ್ಯಾಂಡ್/2012-13/2650-84, dated 02-07-2012.
6. This office notice No. ಗಭೂಇ/ಗಗುಶಾ/ಮೌ.ಸ್ಯಾಂಡ್/2012-13/3273-3297, dated 23-07-2012.

1. A mining lease was sanctioned to Sri.D.Yamunappa for moulding sand over an area of 12.05 hectares in Sarathi Village, Harihara Taluk, Davanagere District for a period of 10 years from 07-12-1995 vide ML No.2207. The said lease came to be expired on 06-12-2005. The lessee has made renewal application on 25-11-2004. A grant notification dated 16-04-2009 cited under ref (2) sanctioning renewal of mining lease for moulding sand over an area of 30 acres in Tungabhadra river bed of Sarathi village, Harihara taluk, Davanagere district for a period of 20 year w.e.f. 07-12-2005.

2. The said application was processed and sand samples from the area were collected and analyzed by the mineral technologist of this office. A Chemical analysis of the sand sample was carriedout in this office laboratory and the analysis report reads as follows:

ML No.	SiO2%	% Clay Content	% of Recovery	Remarks
2207	86.48	0.72	48.11	Ordinary sand

The Senior Geologist, Davanagere in their letter cited under ref (3) has opined the available sand in the leased area is ordinary sand instead of moulding sand. The analysis proved that the clay content in the sand is less than 5%. The IS specification for natural moulding sand (IS 3343-1965) vide page 4 Para 5.1 specified that the moulding sand of different grades should contain 5% to 20% clay. Therefore, the sand available in this area cannot be classified under natural moulding sand.

3. Based on the chemical analysis report a notice cited under ref (4) was issued under rule 26(1) of MCR 1960 calling the applicant why the renewal application should not be rejected based on the chemical analysis report and non payment of EPF and also informed to submit written statement within 30 days.

4. The geological studies No.104 is published by the Department of Mines and Geology in the year 1975. It establishes that all the sand deposits in Tungabhadra course in the surveyed area have total reserves of 1047405 tonnes. This sand can be used for general constructions, filter beds, grinding and polishing and foundries. The classification has not been made due to non-availability of resources (Para 15.4 page No.18 of study report). It is also fact that the sand deposit based on parameters like grain size, shape, specific gravity of grains and velocity of stream, the change in quality is also expected.

5. The matter of renewal was pending for long time and hence notice was issued to the applicant on 02-07-2012 to appear before this authority on 23-07-2012 for making presentation of his case and the matter was adjourned to 16-08-2012. Sri.D.Yamunappa was present during the course of hearing and submitted his written arguments. He has stated that the available mineral in the leased area is moulding sand and quoted the provisions of Rule 70 of mineral concession rules 1960. He further stated that the major mineral can be used as minor mineral under Rule 27(o) of Mineral Concession Rules 1960 and IBM has approved the mining plan for moulding sand and requested to execute the renewal mining lease deed in his favour.

6. Availability percentage of moulding sand in Tungabhadra River Bed stretch from Konanathambige village to Hammige village stretch between Bellary and Dharwad district was the subject matter of WP No.16119/97, 49376/04, 41990/11 and connected revision petitions before the Central Mines Tribunal pursuant to the Central Mines Tribunal order No.270/2011 dated 31-03-2011 in revision application No.13/1/2011-RC-1 this authority on 12-12-2011 had addressed a letter to the Head of the Department of Civil Engineering, Indian Institute of Science requesting specific opinion about the kind of sand to enable this authority to pass a fresh order as per the Central Mines Tribunal. The Indian Institute of Science in their letter dated 13-06-2012 furnished the technical note on the "Natural Moulding Sand for use in Foundries" based on the test reports forwarded by this authority. The gist of the note is as follows:

7. As many as 30 sand samples collected from different locations in Tungabhadra river beds of Nadiharalalli, Irani, Hirebidiri, Konanatambige, Somalapura, Medleri, Udagatti, Belur, Hiladahalli, Chikkakuruvathi, Chandapuri and Nasipura villages of Ranibennur taluk, Kanchanagatti, Havanur villages of Haveri taluk tested by Department of Mines and Geology by following IS 1918 Code guidelines and by Indian Bureau of Mines Laboratories by following chemical analysis process were tested to ascertain percentage of "Natural Moulding Sand for use in foundries". Based on percentage of clay content and grain size distribution ascertained from physical test following IS 1918 code guidelines and percentage of SiO_2 (Silica) ascertained from chemical analysis samples of Konanatambige, Somalapur, Medleri and Hiladahalli were found fit to classify/ categories as moulding sand for foundry use / applications. Whereas the procedure adopted by IBM laboratories for assessing sand samples for their suitability as moulding sand does not confirm to the IS code (IS 3343 and IS 1918) specifications and guidelines. Analytical results of sand samples generated by the Indian Bureau of Mines laboratories (given in Table 2) cannot be considered for examining their suitability as foundry sand following the guidelines of Indian Standards Codes (IS 3343 and IS 1918 specifications.)

8. Seven samples sent by the Department to Indian Institute of Science correspond to different locations of Tungabhadra River Bed from Konanathambige, Somalapura, Medleri, Udagatti, Belur, Hiladahalli the area of moulding sand identified in the said location put together is 50 acres. One single largest block in the said area is 30 acres and another single largest block is 20 acres. Further according to test report of Indian Institute of Science samples from Belur locations do not reveal moulding sand fit for foundry application. At any rate grant/renewal/continuation of lease for moulding sand to any extent is likely to overlap or interfere with the area of quarrying lease for ordinary sand.

9. ISI specification for natural moulding sand (IS 1387-1959) illustrates that the occurrences of natural moulding sand deposists may be one foot to five feet in thickness. The sand deposits are recovered from major rivers of Karnataka such as Cauvery, Tungabhadra, Krishna, Kabini, Karidra, etc., the minor rivers for the purpose of moulding sand samples were collected from all the existing mining leases granted in Tungabhadra river bed for evaluation of moulding sand deposits. On chemical analysis it is found, almost all the samples indicated that they come/fall under ordinary sand category.

10. Therefore grant of lease for moulding sand is impractical and not in public interest. The details of samples and their analysis report is enclosed as Annexure-1. Apart from the technical aspects, there is one another bigger dimension to the whole issue. In pursuance of several Government decisions, Karnataka State Sand Policy was framed and notified on 29/01/2011. The policy was incorporated in KMMCR – 1994 vide amendment dated 2/7/2011. A separate chapter on sand mining and regulation has been included. As per the sand policy and KMMCR, the sand mining in the entire State is done by Public Works Department. District Sand Monitoring Committee under the chairmanship of Deputy Commissioner has been constituted to regulate and monitor the sand mining and related issues. This Committee also decides the rate at which sand will be sold from PWD blocks/stockyards. In the Haveri district the sand cost is about Rs.400/- per M.T. The entire money earned through sale of sand is deposited in the Department of Mines and Geology revenue head of account. Therefore, in the same area where largest available quantity is ordinary sand, moulding sand wherever available is also available only in pockets. Besides sale of ordinary sand yields revenue of about Rs.400/- per M.T to the Government whereas lessee would have paid a royalty of only Rs.30/- per M.T. Also ordinary sand is made available at reasonable rates to the Public / Government civil works. Allocating mining leases on large river beds with meager moulding sand deposits and vast ordinary sand deposits, only encourages illegal ordinary sand mining, loss of Government revenue and not in public interest.

In the light of the above facts and circumstances I proceed to pass the following order subject to the final orders of the WP No.41990/2011 filed by Smt.Jyothi Manjula V/s State before the Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka, Bangalore:

Order No.DMG/MLS/1358 AML 04/12-13. Dated : 12th March 2013

I, H.R.Srinivasa, IAS, Director of Mines and Geology, Bangalore in exercise of conferred under Government Notification No.CI 3 MMN 95, dated 27-05-1995 do hereby revoke the grant notification No.DMG/MLS/1358 AML 04/RML-2207/08-09/281-287, dated 16-04-2009 of Sri.D.Yamunappa for moulding sand over an area of 12.15 hectares in Sarathi village, Harihara taluk, Davanagere district for a period of 20 years w.e.f. 07-12-2005 as per Rule 31 of MC Rules 1960.

P.R. 280 **DIRECTOR**

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DIRECTOR, DEPARTMENT OF MINES & GEOLOGY, BANGALORE

Sub: Consideration of renewal application dated: 09-04-1999 of Sri. Halanagouda Channanagouda Channagoudar for moulding sand over an area of 8.49 Hectares in Irani village, Ranebennur taluk, Dharwad district for a period of 20 years. – reg.

Read:
1. Your renewal application dated 09-04-1999 in No.67 AML 99.
2. This office notification no.DMG.MLS/RML 2156/ 06-07/1388-94, dated 05-05-2007.
3. This office notice No. ಗಭೂಇ/ಗಗುಶಾ/ಮೌ.ಸ್ಯಾಂಡ್/2012-13/2650-84, dated : 02-07-2012.
4. This office notice No. ಗಭೂಇ/ಗಗುಶಾ/ಮೌ.ಸ್ಯಾಂಡ್/ 2012-13/3273-3297, dated : 23-07-2012.

1. A mining lease was sanctioned to Sri. Halanagouda Channanagouda Channagoudar for moulding sand over an area of 8.49 hectares in Irani village, Ranebennur taluk, Dharwad district for a period of 10 years from 21-04-1990 vide ML No.2108A. The said lease came to be expired on 20-04-2000. The lessee has made renewal application on 09-04-1999 for a further period of 20 years.

2. The Senior Geologist, Haveri in his letter No.GaBhuE/HiBhuVi/Maralu/ 2009-10/968, dated 25-02-2010 has sent the list of sand sample chemical analysis. As per analysis report:

SiO_2%	Al_2O_3%	Fe_2O_3%	TiO_2%	% Clay Content	% Recovery
87.91	7.71	3.19	0.10	0.20	60.71

Sri.N.B.Manjunath in his letter dated 23-11-2010 while enclosing the copy of the death certificate and will executed by Sri.Halanagouda Channanagouda Channagoudar stating that he is the foster daughter's son and during the life time Sri. Halanagouda Channanagouda Channagoudar has executed a will on 05-06-2009 and his grand father demised on 14-04-2010 and requested to consider him as legal representative as per Rule 25 of MC Rules 1960.

3. The said application was processed and sand samples from the area were collected and analyzed by the mineral technologist of this office. The analysis proved that the clay content in the sand is less than 5% the IS specification for natural moulding sand (IS 3343-1965) vide page 4 Para 5.1 specified that the moulding sand of different grades should contain 5% to 20% clay. Therefore, the sand available in this area cannot be classified under natural moulding sand.

4. The geological studies No.104 is published by the Department of Mines and Geology in the year 1975. It establishes that all the sand deposits in Tungabhadra course in the surveyed area have total reserves of 1047405 tonnes. This sand can be used for general constructions, filter beds, grinding and polishing and foundries. The classification has not been made due to non-availability of resources (Para 15.4 page No.18 of study report). It is also fact that the sand deposit based on parameters like grain size, shape, specific gravity of grains and velocity of stream, the change in quality is also expected.

5. The matter of renewal was pending for long time hence notice was issued to the applicant on 02-07-2012 to appear before this authority on 23-07-2012 for making presentation of his case and the matter was adjourned to 16-08-2012. Sri.N.B.Manjunath appeared on 16-08-2012 and submitted his written arguments, wherein it is stated that the officers of this Department have collected the samples from the leased area in his absence. He further stated that the Department have conducted the chemical analysis of the entire Tungabhadra river sand the same has been published by this Department in the Geological studies No.104 and in the report it is stated that sand available can be used for both construction purpose and also for industrial purpose. He further stated that Geologist of the Department conducted the chemical analysis of the Tungabhadra river sand and discovered that the sand contains 90% of Silica (SiO_2) and 2% clay, hence it was ordinary sand and it is very much necessary for the Department to produce the document in this regard and also stated that the major mineral can be used for minor mineral under Rule 27(o) of MCR 1960 and having permitted the lessee all these years to mine ordinary sand, renewal cannot be refused on the ground of non-availability of moulding sand in Tungabhadra river bed.

6. Availability percentage of moulding sand in Tungabhadra River Bed stretch from Konanathambige village to Hammige village stretch between Bellary and Dharwad district was the subject matter of WP No.16119/97, 49376/04, 41990/11 and connected revision petitions before the Central Mines Tribunal pursuant to the Central Mines Tribunal order No.270/2011 dated 31-03-2011 in revision application No.13/1/2011-RC-1 this authority on 12-12-2011 had addressed a letter to the Head of the Department of Civil Engineering, Indian Institute of Science requesting specific opinion about the kind of sand to enable this authority to pass a fresh order as per the Central Mines Tribunal. The Indian Institute of Science in their letter dated 13-06-2012 furnished the technical note on the "Natural Moulding Sand for use in Foundries" based on the test reports forwarded by this authority. The gist of the note is as follows:

7. As many as 30 sand samples collected from different locations in Tungabhadra river beds of Nadiharalalli, Irani, Hirebidiri, Konanatambige, Somalapura, Medleri, Udagatti, Belur, Hiladahalli, Chikkakuruvathi, Chandapuri and Nasipura villages of Ranibennur taluk, Kanchanagatti, Havanur villages of Haveri taluk tested by Department of Mines and Geology by following IS 1918 Code guidelines and by Indian Bureau of Mines Laboratories by following chemical analysis process were tested to ascertain percentage of "Natural Moulding Sand for use in foundries". Based on percentage of clay content and grain size distribution ascertained from physical test following IS 1918 code guidelines and percentage of SiO_2 (Silica) ascertained from chemical analysis samples of Konanatambige, Somalapur, Medleri and Hiladahalli were found fit to classify/ categories as moulding sand for foundry use / applications. Whereas the procedure adopted by IBM laboratories for assessing sand samples for their suitability as moulding sand does not confirm to the IS code (IS 3343 and IS 1918) specifications and guidelines. Analytical results of sand samples generated by the Indian Bureau of Mines laboratories (given in Table 2) cannot be considered for examining their suitability as foundry sand following the guidelines of Indian Standards Codes (IS 3343 and IS 1918 specifications.)

8. Seven samples sent by the Department to Indian Institute of Science correspond to different locations of Tungabhadra River Bed from Konanathambige, Somalapura, Medleri, Udagatti, Belur, Hiladahalli the area of moulding sand identified in the said location put together is 50 acres. One single largest block in the said area is 30 acres and another single largest block is 20 acres only. Further according to test report of Indian Institute of Science samples from Belur locations do not reveal moulding sand fit for foundry application. In this view of the matter extent of single largest block of 30 acres or 20 acres is likely to be reduced. At any rate grant

of lease for moulding sand to an extent of 30 acres or 20 acres is likely to overlap or interfere with the area of quarrying lease for ordinary sand.

9. ISI specification for natural moulding sand (IS 1387-1959) illustrates that the occurrences of natural moulding sand deposists may be one foot to five feet in thickness. The sand deposits are recovered from major rivers of Karnataka such as Cauvery, Tungabhadra, Krishna, Kabini, Karidra, etc., the minor rivers for the purpose of moulding sand samples were collected from all the existing mining leases granted in Tungabhadra river bed for evaluation of moulding sand deposits. On chemical analysis it is found, almost all the samples indicated that they come/fall under ordinary sand category.

10. Therefore grant of lease for moulding sand is impractical and not in public interest. The details of samples and their analysis report is enclosed as Annexure-1. Apart from the technical aspects, there is one another bigger dimension to the whole issue. In pursuance of several Government decisions, Karnataka State Sand Policy was framed and notified on 29/01/2011. The policy was incorporated in KMMCR – 1994 vide amendment dated 2/7/2011. A separate chapter on sand mining and regulation has been included. As per the sand policy and KMMCR, the sand mining in the entire State is done by Public Works Department. District Sand Monitoring Committee under the chairmanship of Deputy Commissioner has been constituted to regulate and monitor the sand mining and related issues. This Committee also decides the rate at which sand will be sold from PWD blocks/stockyards. In the Haveri district the sand cost is about Rs.400/- M.T. The entire money earned through sale of sand is deposited in the Department of Mines and Geology revenue head of account. Therefore, in the same area where largest available quantity is ordinary sand, moulding sand wherever available is also available only in pockets. Besides sale of ordinary sand yields revenue of about Rs.400/- M.T to the Government whereas lessee would have paid a royalty of only Rs.30/- and also ordinary sand is made available at reasonable rates to the Public / Government civil works. Allocating mining leases on large river beds with meager moulding sand deposits and vast ordinary sand deposits only encourages illegal ordinary sand mining, loss of Government revenue and not in public interest.

11. Sri.N.B.Manjunath vide letter dated 27-04-2012 enclosed consent letter of Sri.Chandrappa Halanagouda Channagoudar for transfer of ML in favour of Sri.N.B.Manjunath. But in the geniological tree/pedigree produced by the applicant not revealed the name of Sri.N.B.Manjunath.

In the light of the above facts and circumstances I proceed to pass the following order subject to the final orders of the WP No.41990/2011 filed by Smt.Jyothi Manjula V/s State before the Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka, Bangalore:

Order No.DMG/MLS/67 AML 99/12-13, Dated : 5th February 2013

I, H.R.Srinivasa, IAS, Director of Mines and Geology, Bangalore in exercise of conferred under Government Notification No.CI 3 MMN 95, dated 27-05-1995 do hereby rejected the renewal application No.67 AML 99, dated 09-04-1999 of Sri. Halanagouda Channanagouda Channagoudar for moulding sand over an area of 8.49 hectares in Irani village, Ranebennur taluk, Dharwad district for a period of 20 years.

P.R. 276 **DIRECTOR**